Province of
British Columbia

Ministry of Attorney General Corrections Branch Annual Report

For the period April 1, 1986, to
March 31, 1987

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For the period April 1, 1986, to March 31, 1987

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The Honourable ROBERT GORDON ROGERS, *Lieutenant Governor of the Province of British Columbia*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR:

The annual report of the Corrections Branch for the period April 1, 1986, to March 31, 1987, is respectfully submitted.

HONOURABLE BRIAN R. D. SMITH, Q.C.
Attorney General

Office of the Attorney General
December, 1987

To the Honourable Brian R. D. Smith, Q.C.
Attorney General

SIR: I am pleased to submit the 1986-87 annual report of the Corrections Branch.

Provision of services required by the federal *Young Offenders Act* continued, throughout the year, to represent a significant demand on Corrections Branch resources. The numbers of youth in containment rose 52.3 per cent over 1985-86, with a 22.9 per cent increase in youth caseloads in the community. A drop in the adult jail population of 3.7 per cent and adult community supervision of 7.7 per cent occurred as well, and may be seen as consequence of 17-year-olds being dealt with in the youth rather than the adult system.

In responding to the requirement for increased youth services, new secure centres were opened for youth at High Valley in the Interior and at Nanaimo. Open centres commenced operation in Burnaby and at Snowdon Camp, near Campbell River.

In adult institutions, inmate work programs have continued to be a focus for the development of creative programs in virtually all institutions throughout the province. In conjunction with work programs, initiatives have often been taken to combine work programs with victim reparation and community service initiatives, a continuing development which I have been very pleased to see.

Respectfully submitted,

BERNARD G. ROBINSON
Commissioner of Corrections

Commissioner's Office
December, 1987

Table of Contents

	Page
Letter from the Attorney General	iii
Letter from the Commissioner	iv
THE CORRECTIONS BRANCH: DESCRIPTION:	1
ADULT CORRECTIONAL CENTRES	3
Secure Custodial Facilities	3
Open Facilities	3
Community Correctional Centres	4
YOUTH CUSTODY CENTRES	5
PROBATION, FAMILY, AND COMMUNITY SERVICES	6
The adult probation officer	6
The youth probation officer	6
The Family Court counsellor	6
MANAGEMENT SUPPORT SERVICES	8
Program Analysis and Evaluation	8
Resource Analysis	8
Health Services	8
Religious Programs	8
Staff Training	8
INSPECTION AND STANDARDS	9
THE CORRECTIONS BRANCH: ACTIVITIES IN 1986-87	11
1986-87 AT A GLANCE	12
MAJOR INITIATIVE PLAN	13
Initiative One — Employment equity programs	13
Initiative Two — Family justice system	14
Initiative Three — Phasing out LMRCC	14
Initiative Four — Upgrading PGRCC	15
Initiative Five — Youth facility incentives	15
Initiative Six — Restitution and victim reparation	16
Initiative Seven — Adult work programs	17
Initiative Eight — Staff management	19
OTHER SIGNIFICANT ACTIVITIES IN 1986-87	21
Young Offenders	21
Federal-Provincial Exchange of Services	21
Electronic Monitoring System	21
Sexual Offender Programs	21
Impaired Driving/Alcohol Awareness Program	21
Facilities	21
Health Services	22
Religious Programs	22
Staff Training	22
Inspection and Standards	23
WHERE DO WE GO FROM HERE?	24
APPENDIX A	27
Table 1—Corrections Branch Organization Chart, 1986-87	28
Table 2—Corrections Branch Administrative Regions, 1986-87	29
Table 3—Expenditures for Fiscal 1986-87	30
Table 4—Corrections Branch Services, 1977-78 to 1986-87	31

Table 5—Count in Adult Correctional Centres, 1982-83 to 1986-87 32
Table 6—Admissions and Count, Adult Correctional Centres, 1982-83 to 1986-87 33
Table 7—Per Capita Counts, Adult Correctional Centres, 1966-67 to 1986-87 35
Table 8—Average Sentence Length of Persons Admitted, Adult Correctional Centres, 1982-83 to 1986-87 36
Table 9—Offender Profiles, Adult Correctional Centres, 1986-87 37
Table 10—Caseload in Adult Probation, Pretrial, Parole, and Family Court Services, 1982-83 to 1986-87 40
Table 11—Admissions and Caseload, Adult Probation, Pretrial, Parole, and Family Court Services, 1982-83 to 1986-87 41
Table 12—Offender Profiles, Adult Probation, Pretrial, and Parole, 1986-87 42
Table 13—Count in Youth Containment Centres, 1982-83 to 1986-87 44
Table 14—Admissions and Count, Youth Containment Centres, 1982-83 to 1986-87 45
Table 15—Average Sentence Length of Youth Admitted, Youth Containment Centres, 1982-83 to 1986-87 47
Table 16—Offender Profiles, Youth Containment Centres, 1986-87 48
Table 17—Caseload in Youth Probation, Alternative Measures, and Pretrial, 1982-83 to 1986-87 50
Table 18—Admissions and Caseload, Youth Probation, Alternative Measures, and Pretrial, 1982-83 to 1986-87 51
Table 19—Offender Profiles, Youth Probation and Pretrial, 1986-87 52
Table 20—Corrections Branch Staff by Activity, 1982-83 to 1986-87 54
Table 21—Corrections Branch Staff by Region, 1986-87 55
Table 22—Summary of Activities by Inspection and Standards Division, 1982-83 to 1986-87 56
APPENDIX B 57
Adult Institutional Inmate Work Programs, Fiscal Year 1986-87 58
APPENDIX C 61
B.C. Corrections Branch, Probation and Family Court Services, 1986-87 62
B.C. Corrections Branch, Adult Institutions, 1986-87 63
B.C. Corrections Branch, Youth Containment Centres, 1986-87 63
B.C. Corrections Branch, Community-Based Residential Centres (Adults), 1986-87 64

The Corrections Branch

The Corrections Branch provides the services, programs, and facilities in British Columbia for youths and adults remanded in custody or sentenced to a period of incarceration and provides information to the court related to sentencing of youths and adults. It also has the responsibility to supervise persons placed on probation and parole. Additionally, under s.3 of the B.C. *Family Relations Act*, probation officers with the Branch who are appointed by the Attorney General as Family Court counsellors also provide mediation and conciliation services to families to assist in the resolution of disputes. On request, the Branch provides the court with information regarding family/marital disputes, especially in matters concerning child custody and access and family maintenance payments.

The Commissioner of Corrections is responsible to the Attorney General for the management and operation of the Corrections Branch.

Reporting to the Commissioner are the Deputy Commissioner responsible for management services, the assistant to the Commissioner, the director of Inspection and Standards, and five regional directors. The Branch is administered through five geographic regions: Vancouver Island; Vancouver; Fraser; Interior; and Northern. The three main service areas of the Branch are provided on a regional basis. They include adult correctional centres, youth custody centres, and probation, family, and community services offices.

The Branch derives its legislative mandate from the B.C. *Correction Act*, the B.C. *Family Relations Act*, the federal and provincial *Young Offenders* acts, the *Parole Act*, the *Prison and Reformatories Act*, and the *Criminal Code of Canada*.

The specific goals of the Branch related to its mandate are:

1) to provide information that will assist the court in determining dispositions;

2) to administer the dispositions and orders of the court that fall within the jurisdiction of the Branch;

3) to assist families in resolving disputes when court intervention is being considered;

4) to encourage effective cooperation within the justice system and with related social service agencies;

5) to increase community and individual awareness about ways of preventing crime, delinquency, victimization, and family breakdown;

6) to cooperate with the police, courts, and all other components to actively promote reform of the justice system; and

7) to manage the Branch in a manner that ensures the efficient and effective use of resources.

Adult Correctional Centres

There are 24 adult correctional centres in British Columbia operated and staffed by the Corrections Branch. These centres house men and women who are remanded into custody to await trial or sentenced to serve a term of imprisonment of up to two years less a day.

All adult correctional centres are categorized as either secure, open, or community facilities. In secure facilities, the major emphasis is on control, separation, and protection. Open facilities emphasize organized work projects or specialized training programs. In community facilities, the emphasis is given to community employment, training, and education.

There are two correctional centres for women: one open and one secure. Both are located on the Lower Mainland.

Fifty-three per cent of all correctional centre beds are in secure custody, the general and special categories of open facilities provide 37 per cent, and community correctional centres and community-based residential centres provide 10 per cent.

All prisoners remanded in custody are housed in secure centres. Prisoners who have received sentences of up to two years less a day are classified at various levels of security and admitted to correctional centres throughout the province.

Management of the inmate's sentence begins with the admissions process, which includes the calculation of sentence (converting the sentence prescribed by the court into an aggregate number of days to determine probable date of discharge). During the classification process that follows, the classification officer interviews the inmate and, supported by such information as the pre-sentence report, prepares a sentence management plan with him. The sentence plan is used by correctional officers to work with the inmate. The inmate is encouraged to exercise initiative to ensure that the opportunities available to him are used. Giving full consideration to the safety of the public, an inmate may be approved for temporary absence in order to gain access to community resources. After serving one-third of his sentence, the inmate is eligible for parole consideration by the B.C. Board of Parole.

The Province of British Columbia currently has an agreement with the Canadian government that, under certain conditions, allows the transfer of inmates serving federal penitentiary sentences (two years or more) to provincial correctional centres. The agreement also allows the transfer of provincial prisoners to penitentiaries. The majority of these transfers are from federal to provincial institutions, particularly for women.

Secure Custodial Facilities

Secure facilities protect citizens from offenders who pose a threat to the public's safety and well-being or who may escape from less secure facilities. Secure facilities also ensure that accused persons who are remanded into custody appear for trial. Prisoners may be placed in secure facilities if they need protective custody, are a danger to others, or are medically unfit for placement in open facilities. Those placed in or transferred to secure custody are held until their sentence expires, they are released on parole, or they qualify for transfer to open facilities or community correctional centres.

In secure custodial facilities, programs and activities are provided in work, recreation, education, life skills, and personal development to enable inmates to make positive use of their period of incarceration.

There are five secure custodial facilities for males: Vancouver Island Regional Correctional Centre, Victoria; Lower Mainland Regional Correctional Centre (Oakalla), Burnaby; Vancouver Pretrial Services Centre, a specialized facility primarily for remanded prisoners but which also serves as a classification centre for offenders newly-sentenced to incarceration; Kamloops Regional Correctional Centre; and Prince George Regional Correctional Centre.

Adult women requiring secure custody are placed in Lakeside Correctional Centre for Women in Burnaby.

Open Facilities

Unless they require secure custody, sentenced adult male offenders are placed in open facilities. The minimum security centres, semi-isolated forest camps, and farms that comprise open facilities provide controlled and supervised accommodation with appropriate work and training programs. Inmates gain experience in such skills as forest-stand maintenance, sawmill operation, crop raising, animal husbandry, and salmonid enhancement (increasing the number of Pacific salmon and sea-run

trout in B.C. and coastal waters). During forest fire season, prisoners form firefighting crews and are available on a standby basis. Inmates also provide support in search and rescue efforts at times of emergency. Many of these programs are operated in cooperation with provincial and federal agencies such as the B.C. Ministry of Forests & Lands and Fisheries & Oceans Canada.

For inmates who qualify, the temporary absence program provides temporary leave from the facility for education or employment. For an inmate to qualify, the officer in charge must be satisfied that public safety will not be jeopardized, reasons for granting the temporary absence are valid, and that the inmate will not commit an offence during the absence.

There are eight general open facilities for men: Nanaimo Correctional Centre in the Vancouver Island Region; Pine Ridge, Stave Lake, Mount Thurston, and Ford Mountain correctional centres in the Fraser Region; Bear Creek and Rayleigh correctional centres in the Interior Region; and Hutda Lake Correctional Centre in the Northern Region.

There are three specialized facilities: Maple Ridge Sentence Management Unit, which is a special reception and classification unit for direct entry from the courts; Alouette River Correctional Centre, which offers programs for those whose offences are alcohol-related; and New Haven Correctional Centre, which offers programs aimed at developing self-confidence, responsibility, social maturity, and employment skills for male offenders 18 to 22 years old.

There is one open facility for women: Twin Maples Correctional Centre, near Maple Ridge.

Community Correctional Centres

Community correctional centres provide custody for offenders within or near their home communities. Inmates housed in these facilities are either serving short sentences or approaching the end of longer sentences, most of which would have been served in open centres.

Inmates placed in community correctional centres have demonstrated a greater degree of social responsibility than those in other types of facilities and have sound prospects for employment or schooling. Most inmates leave the centre during the day on temporary absence to go to jobs or training programs and return each evening. If they are earning money, they are charged room and board and are expected to pay debts, make restitution for any damages resulting from their offence(s), and support their families, as applicable.

Community correctional centres provide an environment in which inmates can develop personal responsibility and the positive attitudes they will need to re-enter society. They are encouraged to become involved in community volunteer work and to maintain their family ties. The centres also help them find counselling with appropriate agencies that will help inmates establish themselves in the community after their release.

To qualify for admission to a community correctional centre, offenders must pose no threat to society or themselves and be responsible, motivated, and able to benefit from the educational and vocational training programs available in the community.

There are six community correctional centres for men: Victoria; Marpole; Chilliwack; Kamloops; Nanaimo; and Terrace.

The Branch has contracts with four private agencies to provide similar accommodation for women. They include: Laren House Society in the Vancouver Island Region; Balaclava House in the Vancouver Region; and Phoenix Transition Home and 'Ksan House Society in the Northern Region. Women may be transferred to these centres only after they have been granted temporary absence from a Branch correctional centre.

Youth Custody Centres

There are 13 youth custody centres in British Columbia: five secure (approximately 59 per cent of all youth custody beds) and eight open (approximately 41 per cent of all youth custody beds).

Willingdon Youth Detention Centre (Burnaby), Victoria Youth Detention Centre, Nanaimo Youth Detention Centre, Boulder Bay Youth Detention Centre (a wilderness camp near Maple Ridge), and Chilliwack Youth Dentention Centre provide secure custody for youth, both male and female, who are remanded into custody to await trial or are sentenced to a period of secure containment. Secure facilities provide custody for young offenders while offering opportunities for age-appropriate activities aimed at minimizing the negative effects of containment.

Centre Creek and Pierce Creek camps (Chilliwack), Snowden (open only a few weeks in 1986) and Lakeview camps (near Campbell River), Burnaby Youth Detention Centre, Southview, and Holly open custody centres (Burnaby), and High Valley Camp (Logan Lake) are open facilities for youths of both sexes who are sentenced to open custody by the courts. Open camps prepare young offenders for successful reintegration into the community by providing a structured setting to promote personal growth, educational skills, and healthy work habits and by rewarding positive behavior and performance.

Probation, Family, and Community Services

Probation officers, including those appointed as Family Court counsellors, serve courts, offenders, families, and communities in all areas of the province.

The work of probation officers is divided into three specialized areas: adult probation; youth probation; and Family Court counselling.

As peace officers, they monitor offenders and enforce the probation, bail, or parole conditions to which they are subject. As officers of the court, they conduct investigations and prepare reports on accused and convicted persons. They advise the courts on matters such as sentencing options, program information and/or availability, social background, and other related matters. Those working as Family Court counsellors help separating couples resolve difficulties with, and arrive at, agreements on such issues as child custody, guardianship, and access. They also provide information to the courts on custody and access matters.

Probation officers are also community workers who provide information and counselling services to the citizens of their communities and help in identifying, developing, and managing needed community programs.

The adult probation officer:

- prepares pre-sentence reports;
- supervises offenders on bail, parole, or probation;
- serves the criminal courts in B.C., predominately at the provincial and county levels;
- prepares assessment reports on convicted offenders applying for release from provincial correctional centres on temporary absence or parole;
- develops and monitors reparation or rehabilitation plans for accused persons who have been diverted from the formal court process;
- refers accused or convicted persons requiring assistance or treatment to a variety of social agencies;
- works closely with all components of the criminal justice system; and
- assists with the development and operation of community-based programs to meet the special needs of offenders.

The youth probation officer:

- prepares reports for the courts and Crown counsel pertaining to pretrial inquiries, bail, disposition, and progress;
- supervises young offenders serving community-based dispositions such as probation orders, community service orders, victim compensation orders, and diversion agreements;
- acts as a resource to the courts and attends all hearings, and at other times as requested by the court;
- helps young offenders released from custody with their return to the community;
- provides expertise in the development and operation of community programs to meet the needs of young offenders;
- provides counselling and guidance to young offenders and their families; and
- works closely with other components of the youth justice system, and with private or government agencies involved with young offenders.

The Family Court counsellor:

- provides short-term, impartial, and confidential counselling to couples considering separation, helping to clarify reasons for family conflict and/or exploring the possibilities of keeping the family together;
- explores options with those intending to separate or divorce and, should separation or divorce occur, assists with matters such as custody, visiting rights, and financial maintenance;
- helps families arrive at acceptable and realistic separation agreements and helps separated or divorced persons continue their roles as parents;
- helps couples obtain court orders or written agreements around separation and helps them comply with the terms of those orders or agreements;

— assists family members with court forms and procedures;

— provides conciliation counselling and mediation services to help couples resolve disputes arising out of separation;

— helps parents focus on the needs of their children; and

— at the court's direction, prepares assessments regarding child custody, guardianship, access, and related matters.

In larger communities, probation officers may specialize as adult or youth probation officers or Family Court counsellors. In smaller communities, however, they must be prepared and able to work in all three areas, as workloads require.

Management Support Services

Management support services include specialized services necessary to operate correctional facilities and community programs. These services include program analysis and evaluation, resource analysis, health services, religious programs, and staff training.

Program Analysis and Evaluation

The Program Analysis and Evaluation section advises senior managers in matters relating to policy, standards, programs, and procedures related to adult institutional services, adult probation services, youth services, and family services.

Resource Analysis

The Resource Analysis section provides: advice to senior management on financial, facility, staffing, and material resources; development and operation of data systems; and office automation. It also monitors, forecasts, and analyses delivery of services throughout the Branch.

Health Services

Health Services includes medical, dental, pharmacological, and psychological services. Its main function is to treat illness, injury, and disease in order to restore or improve the health of the individual.

Religious Programs

The Religious Programs section provides pastoral care, counselling, moral and spiritual support, religious services, and related programs to incarcerated adults and young persons, the staff, and their respective families.

Staff Training

Staff training and development is coordinated through the Corrections Academy at the Justice Institute in Vancouver. The Academy is contracted to design, develop, and deliver courses to meet the needs of the Branch. The Branch has developed a comprehensive basic training program to ensure that new correctional officers and probation officers are properly prepared before entering their jobs. Continuing training for correctional officers and probation officers occurs at the work site and through courses at the Academy. An introductory management training program is also provided.

Inspection and Standards

The Inspection and Standards Division receives and examines complaints from, or on behalf of, inmates, probationers, parolees, and youths or parents of youths in contact with the corrections system. On the request of the Attorney General or Commissioner, the Division investigates matters respecting the administration of the *Correction Act*, including incidents of disturbance, riot, death, suicide, serious accident, escape, and allegations of staff misconduct. Such requests may require extensive investigation, reporting, and recommendations involving various levels of authority.

The director of the Division also receives and reviews appeals from inmates and staff regarding punishment awards from disciplinary hearings held to consider alleged violations of institutional rules.

The Division also acts as the liaison between the Ombudsman's Office and the Corrections Branch. This working relationship has been found by the Branch to be beneficial in identifying and resolving issues affecting inmates and clients as well as Branch administration.

The Corrections Branch:
Activities in 1986-87

1986-87 At a Glance

To supply its services in 1986-87, the Branch:

— administered a total operating expenditure of $118,243,328;

— employed 2,225 full-time equivalent positions, including management and staff;

— operated six secure custodial institutions for adults, five secure centres for youth, 12 open facilities for adults, eight open camps for youths, six adult community correctional centres, and 80 probation and family services offices throughout the province.

1986-87 Volume of Business — At any given day:

— 22,323 people in British Columbia — 0.8 per cent of the total population of the province — were involved in the correctional system in one way or another, a 0.6-per-cent increase over the previous year (22,819);

— 1,837 persons were in adult correctional institutions, a 3.7-per-cent decrease from the previous year (1,907);

— 8,788 persons were on adult probation, a 7.8-per-cent decrease from the previous year (9,526);

— 1,413 persons were under bail supervision, a 0.4-per-cent increase over the previous year (1,407);

— 377 persons were on parole, an 8.5-per-cent decrease from the previous year (412);

— 5,027 persons received Family Court counselling services, a 0.2-per-cent increase over the previous year (5,019);

— 338 youths were in custody centres, a **52.2-per-cent increase*** over the previous year (222); and

— 4,543 youths were on probation, a 22.9-per-cent increase over the previous year (3,696).

* Resulting from proclamation of the federal *Young Offenders Act*, 1984.

Major Initiative Plan

The Branch established the following Major Initiative Plan to focus its activities during fiscal 1986-87:

1) Implement an employment-equity program to address the imbalance in the number of women in Branch positions, particularly at the supervisory and management levels. In the development of the program, the following areas are to be considered:

- — data collection and analysis;
- — review of recruitment, selection, and promotional policies;
- — establishment of targets and goals;
- — specialized career-counselling initiatives;
- — specialized training activities;
- — job-enrichment opportunities; and
- — establishment of bridging positions.

2) Advocate a family justice system at the provincial and federal levels that would include:

- — an easily-accessible and affordable Family Court for all family matters;
- — a province-wide automatic maintenance-enforcement system;
- — province-wide availability for Family Court counselling services; and
- — adequate access to legal advice and representation for families who cannot afford to hire counsel.

3) Complete the phase-out of the Lower Mainland Regional Correctional Centre with the proposed construction of a 126-bed facility for women, a 150-bed pretrial facility, and a 250-bed facility for sentenced men.

The new women's facility is to accommodate all women sentenced in the province to periods of incarceration, regardless of sentence length.

4) Complete the upgrading of the Prince George Regional Correctional Centre with new living units of equal capacity.

5) Implement a remission system (shortening of sentence for good behavior) and other incentives in youth facilities to aid in the management of residents.

6) Design a policy to heighten the emphasis on restitution and victim reparation:

- — requiring within each pre-sentence and pre-disposition report a recommendation for community work service or victim restitution as part of the probation order; and
- — including a victim-impact statement in all pre-sentence and pre-disposition reports. Such statements are normally to be prepared in consultation with the victim and consistent with the rule of law.

7) Implement work programs in adult correctional centres to ensure that all sentenced inmates will be engaged in positive, constructive activity. Programs are to focus on victim and/or community reparation and/or emphasize productivity and revenue generation.

8) Advocate positive management of staff, emphasizing supportive management techniques that will encourage staff to perceive their roles as worthwhile and enhance an atmosphere of trust, accountability, and responsibility.

INITIATIVE ONE — Implementing an employment equity program

Members of the Branch's Employment Equity Program and Women's Programs Committee, which included representatives from the various regions, visited many of the service delivery units and participated in regional management meetings to sensitize management and staff to the imbalance of women in the Branch's supervisory/management positions.

The regions continued to support specialized training and development programs for women. Female staff continued to take advantage of regional tuition assistance for courses and workshops to improve their skills, develop new abilities, and improve their opportunities for advancement.

Various workshops were also conducted. Female staff participated in "Principles of Supervision," "Stepping Up Into Supervision," and "Preparing for Promotional Panels" workshops and the "Taking Charge of Your Career" course for women. Literature relating to affirmative action, employment opportunities, and employment equity was circulated to all employees.

Branch representatives regularly communicated with manpower centres in the various colleges and universities and with Canada Employment & Immigration to encourage female recruitment.

Major Initiative Plan

At least one female staff member participated on all hiring panels. Selection panels at Lakeside Correctional Centre for Women included female line officers, who also served on selection panels in other institutions. Oakalla District Assessment Centre for hiring recruits included a female personnel officer and two female correctional officers.

The Vancouver Regional Management Committee used data analysis of future management/supervisory vacancies to establish employment equity targets for the years 1995, 2000, and 2007. An Oakalla District pre-employment booklet was produced for employment counsellors to explain employment opportunities, especially for women. Special efforts were made to recruit female officers for the Burnaby Youth Containment Centre. Vancouver Pretrial Services Centre recruitment policies resulted in a significant number of female applicants and successful female candidates, with 10-12 per cent of the positions being filled by women. Of the 80 applicants for auxiliary positions interviewed, 50 per cent were women and 40 per cent of those hired were women.

The Interior Region made a concerted effort to advertise opportunities for women at the new High Valley Camp for young offenders of both sexes. Of the 26 regular and auxiliary staff hired, nine were female, two of whom were hired for supervisory positions including principal officer and senior correctional officer.

The Interior Region worked with Cariboo College in Kamloops in developing an educational, pre-employment program for future corrections staff in adult and youth facilities. This is expected to substantially increase the number of qualified women for corrections positions. Staff also participated in presentations to co-ed high school classes concerning employment opportunities in corrections.

The Prince George Regional Correctional Centre (Northern Region) hired four female nurses and one female auxiliary security officer; two female auxiliary staff competed successfully for regular positions.

The Fraser Region designed and conducted a series of seminars at Douglas College and Fraser Valley Community College on "Women in Corrections." The courses focused on: a) women in the work force, specifically corrections; b) women returning to the work force; and c) corrections as a career for women.

In partnership with Fraser Valley College and Canada Employment & Immigration, the Fraser Region designed and participated in offering a five-month, pre-employment program on "Corrections Certificate for Women." The program enrolled 24 women in courses on human relations, criminology, report writing, and a nine-week practicum involving 12 correctional centres. The Willingdon Youth Detention Centre also participated in the program.

INITIATIVE TWO — Advocating an improved federal and provincial family justice system

Family Court counsellors promoted the use of legal aid, law clinics, and government contracted legal counsel to ensure adequate access to legal advice and representation for those families who could not afford private legal counsel. Family referrals to legal aid, especially those involving threats of violence or kidnapping, were responded to quickly and efficiently.

The remoteness of communities in the North often presented problems for easy access and affordable contact with Family Court, especially in preparing custody and access reports. Nevertheless, staff made it a priority to provide equitable service to all communities.

Family Court counsellors were seconded to the Family Maintenance Enforcement Project tested in Vancouver to help clients reach agreements on custody, access, and maintenance through mediation. The project's Policy and Evaluation Committee has proposed province-wide expansion of the system.

An improved federal family justice system was advocated by B.C. representatives at the Annual Unified Family Courts and Conciliation Services National Conference in Hamilton, Ontario.

INITIATIVE THREE — Phasing out the Lower Mainland Regional Correctional Centre (LMRCC)

Facilities programs were completed and sites were selected for a 250-bed male sentenced facility,

a 150-bed male pretrial facility, and a 126-bed female facility to replace LMRCC. The site for the sentenced facility for men was acquired and a project brief was substantially completed, including design drawings and specifications. Sites for the pretrial and women's facilities were under negotiation at the end of the fiscal year. Architects were hired and conceptual drawings were developed for the new women's facility, which is intended to accommodate all provincially- and federally-incarcerated women.

The male sentenced and pretrial facilities, the Fraser Regional Correctional Centre in Maple Ridge and the Surrey Pretrial Services Centre, will be located in the Fraser Region. (Pine Ridge Correctional Centre inmates spent a total of 8,000 manhours clearing a 20-acre site for the Fraser Regional Correctional Centre.) Organizational changes were made between the Vancouver and Fraser regions to accommodate the replacement as smoothly as possible. These changes involved transferring Willingdon Youth Detention Centre, Burnaby Probation, Burnaby/New Westminster Family Court Services, New Westminster Probation & Family Court Services, Port Coquitlam Probation & Family Court Services, Coquitlam Probation & Family Court Services, and New Haven Correctional Centre from the Fraser to the Vancouver Region, and LMRCC from the Vancouver to the Fraser Region. The changes were made to minimize disruption of the career plans of staff in both districts.

The need for replacing the Burnaby Community Correctional Centre was also identified.

A project director was hired to represent the Branch in the physical and operational design of the facilities. One of the project director's most important tasks was to develop a human resource plan for the transition and training of staff.

The director of the Lakeside Correctional Centre for Women (located on Oakalla lands) acted as the principal representative for the Vancouver Region in discussions concerning the development of the female 126-bed facility and assumed formal responsibility for its overall supervision. A project coordinator was seconded from the region to coordinate and direct the development, construction, and staffing of the new centre.

INITIATIVE FOUR — Upgrading the Prince George Regional Correctional Centre (PGRCC)

The facilities program for upgrading PGRCC was developed by a Victoria consulting firm and the PGRCC Users' Committee. The upgrading included a new shop, living units, and records and admissions area, which will complement the previously renovated gym, medical area, kitchen, and administrative area.

INITIATIVE FIVE — Implementing incentives in youth facilities to aid in managing residents

At Victoria Youth Detention Centre, construction began in Sep 86 on a six-bed open custody unit, scheduled for opening Jun 87, to provide program space for woodworking, a gym, and a new school and games room.

To reduce overcrowding, Lakeview Youth Camp in Campbell River contracted with the John Howard Society for a 10-bed satellite camp at Snowden (open only a few weeks in 1986). Five outward-bound programs were operated with the majority of the participants being containment youths on temporary absence (TA). The camp had an active community work service program, producing over 105 cords of firewood for donation to community service clubs.

Lakeview Youth Camp staff and Campbell River probation officers helped develop a review court for early-release applications to comply with provisions of the *Young Offenders Act*.

Nanaimo Youth Detention Centre was opened on the Nanaimo Correctional Centre site as a response to overcrowding. The centre ran a successful school program and produced firewood for donation to local community groups.

In the Vancouver Region, the Burnaby Community Containment Centre was established as an 18-bed open custody youth facility.

Staff at Willingdon Youth Detention Centre, Holly Open Custody Centre, and Burnaby Youth Containment Centre reviewed the existing token economy system and developed a new policy clearly defining and reflecting expected and actual

youth behavior. The District also developed a series of options to deal with critical overcrowding, redefined classification criteria in open custody to better reflect operational needs, and reviewed classification criteria for secure custody to ensure proper practices.

The Pierce Creek program in the Fraser Region established the role of case management coordinator to assist residents applying for return to the community under the YOA release provisions. The program proved very successful, with 20 youths earning early release over the eight months the centre operated.

When the Pierce Creek program concluded, the case management coordinator position was continued at the replacement facility, Centre Creek Youth Containment Centre in Chilliwack.

A central review court was established in Burnaby for early release applications from the Willingdon District. Several contract services in the district provided alternatives to custody, including a male and female attendance program and an innovative intensive bail and TA supervision service.

High Valley Camp in Logan Lake (Interior Region), a 30-bed open custody facility for youth, admitted its first residents Nov 86. An active TA program was implemented to re-integrate residents into the community while involving them in useful employment and educational experiences. In the four months the camp operated during the fiscal year, the TA program resulted in 35 resident days per month of work experience in household repair and maintenance in the community, 20 resident days per month in an educational experience with a community cable television company, and approximately five youth on TA each week for home visits or other release-related planning.

INITIATIVE SIX — Emphasizing restitution and victim reparation

Probation officers in all regions recommended community work service and victim reparation in pre-sentence and pre-disposition reports when appropriate.

In preparing pre-sentence reports, probation officers reviewed the appropriateness of victim contact. When it was considered appropriate and desirable, victims were informed that an investigation was taking place and their comments were solicited. This ensured that victims were made aware of the criminal justice process and sometimes laid the ground work for restitution/reparation/compensation.

Supervision of community service orders was contracted in all areas. The degree of cooperation between probation officers and the contractors made the programs highly successful. A number of community offices were instrumental in identifying and developing programs specifically to meet the needs of victims.

The Vancouver Region offered a victim/offender restitution program to help compensate victims through the St. Leonard's Society. The Community Service Placement Program in the region received 2,120 referrals and performed 94,000 hours of community service.

The Fraser Region funded a successful victim/offender reparation program that focused, where appropriate, on bringing the victim and offender together to resolve any differences and offer appropriate reparation.

The probation officer in Golden spoke to community groups, encouraging the formation of a citizens group to develop programs for sexual assault victims.

The Merritt Probation Office, in cooperation with a social worker from the Ministry of Social Services & Housing, established a program to help sexual abuse victims obtain professional counselling through the Workers' Compensation Board. The program included specialized weekly counselling for the victims and, where appropriate, the victims' families for at least six months. Ten victims had received the services by the end of the year.

Staff of the Kelowna Probation Office were active with other community agencies in developing a victim services proposal to provide professional counselling and support services for victims of spousal assault and child sexual abuse.

Community work service continued to be a priority in the Northern Region, which administered 37 community work service contracts during the year. Some of these were in remote native villages and were administered by tribal councils. A pilot project in Skidegate had band elders acting as advisers in release planning for sentenced native offenders. Elders also helped offenders restore their cultural relationship with their community.

The Youth Compensation Program contracted in Prince George enabled offenders to work for remuneration and make payments to the court for fines and/or restitution. Jobs found for offenders were labor-related (snow shovelling, wood chopping, house/yard cleaning, etc.). Total amount earned was $12,704, with $6,254 paid to the court for fines/restitution.

INITIATIVE SEVEN — Implementing work programs in adult correctional centres focusing on reparation and/or productivity and revenue generation

The Branch developed an inmate work policy, part of which calls for the establishment of an inmate work program account. The account is to be established under legislation to be introduced during the 1987-88 fiscal year. The account will provide funds to support inmate work programs, and revenue generated from the programs will be deposited to the account. The policy delineates five types of inmate work: Corrections Branch services, community service work, cooperative work program with the public sector, cooperative venture program with the private sector, and correctional cottage industries.

Inmates working in the kitchen at Vancouver Island Regional Correctional Centre were given an opportunity to qualify for a Food Handler's Certificate. Inmates assigned to the carpentry shop learned the use of woodworking tools while producing an extensive range of lawn furniture, cedar chests, and other wood products. The extensive garden at the Nanaimo Correctional Centre (NCC) lowered the cost of contracted food services and enabled inmates to contribute fresh vegetables to local food banks. NCC supplied forestry services with specialty gauges, burn depth pins, and 12,000 tree stakes.

Reparation through community service work was provided at all centres. Examples include:

— involvement in such programs as the Bus Buddy Program, moving households of welfare recipients, assistance to Boy Scouts, improvements to the Swan Lake Nature Sanctuary, and similar activities by inmates at the Vancouver Island Community Correctional Centre;

— involvement in activities with 22 organizations and clubs between Parksville and Ladysmith by inmates at NCC;

— weekend car washes to raise money for the Marpole Seniors Centre, skilled and unskilled labor to the Canadian Wildlife Service Sanctuary, minor repairs for the Salvation Army Juvenile Remand Home, and upkeep duties at the Dogwood Lodge Intermediate Care Centre, Canadian Paraplegic Association Group Home, and the Kiwanis Manor by inmates at the Marpole Community Correctional Centre (Vancouver);

— 11,886 hours of community service work by inmates at the Chilliwack Community Correctional Centre;

— a variety of projects, including those for local homes for the aged, daycare centres, nonprofit societies, and local parks by inmates at the Surrey Community Residential Centre;

— 800 hours by inmates at the New Haven Correctional Centre (Burnaby), including such activities as repairing equipment for the Guildford Athletic Minor Baseball Association, fabricating draw bins for the Maple Ridge Rotary Club, and assisting in the Burnaby Wheel-a-Thon;

— 8,840 hours by inmates at the Rayleigh Correctional Centre, including snow removal for the handicapped and elderly, playground construction, toy repair, and the ongoing Fitzwater swim program for mentally and physically handicapped children;

— 563 days by inmates at Bear Creek Camp, including laying approximately three kilometres of cable to supply power to a new television transmitter for the Clearwater community;

— 26,382 hours by inmates at the Kamloops Community Correctional Centre, an increase of 2,462 hours over the previous year;

— upgrading a BMX (motorcycle) race track, transporting and erecting bleachers for community sporting events, and maintaining a shooting range by inmates at the Kamloops Regional Correctional Centre;

— a joint venture between the Corrections Branch and the Ministry of Environment & Parks at Kokanee Creek Camp (on Kootenay Lake), including 28,176 hours upgrading nature trails, building an adventure playground in a provincial park, and constructing a log building at the summit of the Salmo-Creston skyway for use as a cross-country skiers' warming hut; and

— 414 man days by inmates at Hutda Lake Camp at the nearby Canadian Forces Station, CFS Baldy Hughes, 1,270 man days for Boy Scouts, and 50 man days at the Prince George Fairgrounds.

Inmates at the Lower Mainland Regional Correctional Centre provided approximately 20,000 hours per month of work through facilities maintenance, greenhouse duties, carpenter/fibreglass/sheet metal shop activity, kitchen duty, and school programs.

In the Fraser Region, major work projects included expansion of the Mount Thurston contract with the Parks Department to deliver as well as provide firewood. The contract for supply and delivery of 650 cords in 1987 will generate gross revenues of over $25,000. The Mount Thurston TD14 Cat tractor, valued at $8,000, generated approximately $9,000 gross revenues from work contracts with the Ministry of Forests & Lands.

The New Haven Correctional Centre (Burnaby) program for young adult males required all inmates to participate in constructive activities, including kitchen, laundry, cleaning, and grounds maintenance services. The program shifted during the year from training to revenue generation, resulting in over $10,000 income.

Twin Maples Correctional Centre (Maple Ridge) expanded its farm operation to include a broiler project with estimated annual revenue of $13,500.

The Alouette River Correctional Centre (Maple Ridge) fisheries program expanded to Kanaka Creek, with 100,000 egg-takes each of chum and coho salmon. Additional work upgraded the water systems. The Habitat Improvement project on the Alouette River involved 30 inmates completing a large settling area for a creek that was discharging large amounts of mud into the river. This was accomplished through cooperation with the federal Fisheries Department, including $15,000 federal money and $4,000 from the Save-the-Salmon Program. ARCC also continued to carry out the rearing program for the provincial fisheries, including 50,000 each of steelhead and cutthroat trout.

The Rayleigh Correctional Centre (near Kamloops) began a chicken and egg production program for the older, more mature inmates to operate at a profit while supplying eggs to other centres in the Interior Region. The program sold $2,354 worth of eggs to a contractor supplying food services. The farm operation produced $45,000 worth of beef and $11,200 worth of vegetables, sold to the contractor for inmate consumption. The cattle operation provided 32 head of cattle to the High Valley Camp (Logan Lake) for young offenders, including one breeding bull and 16 breeding cows, to help the camp start its own breeding program. Rayleigh also traded 38 head of cattle for hay for both the Rayleigh and High Valley herds.

Bear Creek Camp (Clearwater) programs included the onsite-sawmill and related industries, producing $75,000 worth of goods, exceeding the previous year by $3,000. Sale of the products provided over $15,000 of revenue, which covered costs for necessary equipment repairs. Due to a low fire hazard and high unemployment in the area, inmate earnings on the fire fighting program through temporary absence declined.

In the Northern Region, Terrace Community Correctional Centre inmates produced approximately 15,000 cords of firewood and 35 loads of saw logs for sale through work programs provided by a private society. Total revenue for these projects was $115,000.

Hutda Lake Correctional Centre (near Prince George) inmates participated in a variety of projects, including assisting a contractor in building the camp's new administration building. An average of six to 10 inmates completed the project under staff and B.C. Buildings Corporation supervision within one year. Inmates prepared the site, framed the building from lumber on hand, built the trusses with the help of staff, applied the shakes and siding from the Pine Ridge Camp, painted the building inside and out, landscaped the outside, and built the furniture for inside. Contractors provided the foundation, plumbing, electrical installations, and wallboards. Other work projects involved forestry, carpentry, welding, vehicle maintenance, roadside clearing, fisheries, kitchen, laundry, cleaning, and maintenance activities. Total revenue from work projects totalled $318,193.

Major Initiative Plan

Prince George Regional Correctional Centre work projects included:

- — a laundry program for eight protective-custody inmates, which processed 2,292 loads. Repairs on institutional clothing and bucking pads were also provided;
- — a mechanical shop program, which restored a 1951 Chevrolet half-ton truck for a local service club raffle, involving about 2,000 hours of bodywork, sanding, and painting;
- — an outside work program, which included growing $5,721 worth of produce, sold to the food contractor. Ten tons of seed potatoes were stored for the 1987 crop. The program also cared for lawns and flowers surrounding the centre, reducing the centre's operating and maintenance costs by approximately $8,000;
- — bridge snow removal for five main provincial bridges and highway roadside slashing;
- — a tailor shop, which provided 435 institutional coveralls, 118 pairs of institutional pants, and 246 institutional shirts;
- — a carpentry shop, which provided picnic tables, an outhouse, park registration boxes, a greenhouse, and a temporary root cellar; and
- — a food services program for six inmates to work with the institutional food contractor.

INITIATIVE EIGHT — Advocating positive management of staff

Efforts were made in all regions to provide staff with new and different responsibilities and opportunities for personal growth. These efforts were made through secondments, special assignments, team meetings, meetings with community organizations, local, district, and regional meetings, training opportunities, special workshops, and endorsing special policies regarding such issues as smoking and sexual harassment.

Staff were also encouraged to attend meetings and conferences outside of the Branch, and staff represented the Branch as guest speakers at various local, regional, provincial, and national functions.

Several probation officers in the Vancouver Island Region supervised students doing practicums from the University of Victoria, and correctional staff throughout the region spoke to schools and community groups on a regular basis. Staff in the Fraser Region served as tutors for the Fraser Valley College's "Women's Correctional Officer" course.

Two community corrections staff in the Northern Region participated in international exchanges in England and Australia respectively; other exchanges included both community and institutional staff within the region. A six-month staff exchange in the Fraser Region was made between a staff member from Centre Creek Camp and the Chilliwack Youth Detention Centre.

Managers in all regions made themselves available for those wanting general information on selection panels and specific feedback following panels.

Within the institutions on Vancouver Island, emphasis was placed on the expanded role of correctional officers as living-unit officers and case managers. This required officers to further develop report-writing and lay-counselling skills. Job rotation, particularly within Vancouver Island Regional Correctional Centre where one-third of the staff rotate yearly, provided new learning experiences for many.

The Vancouver Region sought to enrich staff experiences through various secondments and other assignments, including:

- — staff seconded into the regional director, regional policy analyst, regional staff development officer, district director, and local director positions;
- — a probation officer assigned to research community-based residential centre needs;
- — two probation officers assigned to implement a sex offender supervision program;
- — a probation officer seconded to a program-management position at Burnaby Community Correctional Centre;
- — correctional officers assigned as probation interviewers to fill temporary vacancies; and
- — opportunities for staff to participate on inspection teams.

Additional supportive management initiatives in the Vancouver Region included the volunteer sponsor program.

In the Interior Region, two institutional staff were seconded to the role of project director: one for the

new Kamloops Regional Correctional Centre and the other for the planned secure young offenders unit. Two correctional officers worked as probation interviewers and one correctional officer worked in the Kamloops Probation & Family Court Office as the acting regional parole coordinator. As a consequence of changing workloads, a half-time probation officer was added to the one-person office in Revelstoke, allowing the probation officer in Golden to concentrate on that community's needs on a full-time basis.

In the Inspection & Standards Division, each inspector was involved in all aspects of the responsibilities of the office, providing opportunity for increased job satisfaction.

All Branch staff were encouraged to take courses to enhance and develop skills to make their jobs more enjoyable and improve promotional opportunities.

Various offices initiated workshops to address issues of concern to staff, including team building, contract management, dealing with sex offenders, and principal officer training for correctional officers substituting on a regular basis.

Regional conferences also provided a variety of staff-related workshops. The Northern Regional Conference in Prince George in February was organized around the specific theme of adult supervision. Many of the 16 workshops were video-taped and the videos have subsequently been popular for staff viewing and discussion.

Staff development officers arranged 30 regional workshops and training events plus three regional conferences during the year. A total of 528 employees received individual tuition subsidy for courses taken through regional colleges, institutes, and private training organizations. (*See* also *Staff Training* in the following section.)

Other Significant Activities in 1986-87

Young Offenders

Some of the proposals recommended by the Corrections Branch to amend the federal *Young Offenders Act* were included in the federal bill C-106 passed Oct 86. The Branch continued to advocate for youth justice through a federal-provincial committee of senior officials by requesting three further significant amendments. These include the ability to prosecute selected, special cases of children under the age of 12 years, the elimination of the open and closed custody categories, and more reasonable requirements around obtaining statements from young offenders.

Federal-Provincial Exchange of Services

The Ministry of Attorney General and the Solicitor General of Canada signed an Exchange of Services Agreement enabling the transfer of prisoners between their respective jurisdictions in order to more effectively utilize provincial and federal institutions. The agreement provides a new area for cost-sharing with the federal government.

Electronic Monitoring System

In Mar 87, the Attorney General announced an electronic monitoring system pilot project to be undertaken by the Branch in 1987-88. The Attorney General released a discussion paper on the project and announced the establishment of an advisory committee of justice professionals and representatives of interested community groups to observe and advise the Branch on the progress of the project. Non-violent offenders serving intermittent sentences will be the target group for this nine-month pilot project.

Sexual Offender Programs

In Mar 87, two Vancouver probation officers and a consulting psychologist began the South East Specialized Supervision Unit, a special therapeutic counselling and monitoring program for convicted sex offenders on probation or parole. The pilot project will be evaluated in 1987-88.

The Surrey Probation offices initiated a process with Adult Forensic Services (Ministry of Health) for providing a sexual offender program in that area.

The House of Concord program (Fraser Region) developed an experimental program for sexual offenders providing a structured attendance program for youths attending the sexual offender treatment program provided by Juvenile Services to the Courts.

Contract proposals were also developed for sex offender programs in Campbell River and Nanaimo. The Campbell River program will receive funding in 1987-88.

Impaired Driving/Alcohol Awareness Program

All offenders with alcohol problems admitted at Alouette River Correctional Centre (Maple Ridge) had to participate in the Impaired Drivers Course and Alcohol Awareness Program, which provides information on the fundamentals of alcoholism and methods of recovery. Of the 1,086 inmates registered in the program in 1986-87, 812 successfully completed it; 274 did not complete it due to shortness of sentence, transfers, etc.

A pilot study of the program's impact on impaired driving was conducted in cooperation with the Motor Vehicle Branch in Victoria. Of the 106 inmates surveyed six months after release, only seven had been charged or had received 24-hour-suspensions for drinking-and-driving-related offences. Only four had been involved in motor vehicle accidents where alcohol or drugs had been a factor.

Facilities (other than LMRCC and PGRCC)

Planning, development, and opening of adult and youth custody facilities were at the forefront of activity in the Interior Region during the year. With construction of the 160-bed Kamloops Regional Correctional Centre underway, planning proceeded for a nearby 36-bed secure custody facility for young offenders. In Nov 86, High Valley Camp, a co-ed, 30-bed open custody camp for young offenders, opened at Logan Lake. The total figure for planning and construction of the facilities was $41 million, which will provide 108 replacement and 52 additional adult beds, and 66 youth beds when all facilities are on line.

In the Northern Region, conceptual drawings, models, and project brief presentations were com-

pleted for the Prince George Youth Containment Centre, the new Hutda Lake administration building was completed and officially opened, and a new probation office opened in Mackenzie.

Health Services

A review of health services within the Branch was completed and recommendations were implemented during the year. A multi-professional Health Advisory Group was formed to provide advice on health care matters to ensure that established standards within the Branch were being met. A new, standardized health record system was developed and will be implemented in 1987-88. A review of standards for nursing, medical, psychological, and dental care was underway and is expected to be completed in Nov 87.

A program for correctional nurses was developed by Health Services and will be presented by the British Columbia Institute of Technology. Partially funded by the Correctional Services of Canada, the program is the first of its kind in Canada and has attracted the interests of other correctional jurisdictions.

Religious Programs

Pastoral services were provided under contract with denominations or faith groups in the community. Services were increased during the year at six adult and four youth centres. The Branch is now served by 21 chaplains through contractual agreements with 14 denominational groups. Services were expanded in adult centres due to increases in inmate population and a corresponding increase in the variety of religions represented.

Staff Training

The Corrections Academy at the Justice Institute of British Columbia (Vancouver) offered a total of 94 courses throughout the year. A comprehensive and diversified training plan was established based on a training needs analysis conducted in all regions in 1985. The plan, which was adjusted and modified throughout the year, resulted in 10,709 employee training days (including 7,106 for new recruits), an increase of 25 per cent over the previous fiscal year. Three program instructor positions and one program director position had terms expire during the year. The positions were filled with newly-seconded Branch employees through time-limited leaves of absence.

Adult institutions: Five recruit courses were completed, resulting in 100 newly-trained security officers. Additional courses were offered in such areas as self-contained breathing apparatus and chemical agent usage. Ten "Preparing for Selection Panels" courses were offered to institutions on site. Additional training opportunities for adult institutional staff were limited by the amount of training relief funding available.

Youth centres: Six recruit courses were completed, resulting in 141 newly-trained youth supervisors. Arrangements were made on short notice to provide on-site recruit courses at Nanaimo Youth Containment Centre and High Valley Camp (Logan Lake).

Probation: Two probation officer recruit-training programs were offered, with all 29 graduates being placed in vacancies throughout the province. A further 17 advanced courses covering a variety of topics were offered to probation officers and Family Court counsellors.

Management: Four two-week courses for new supervisors were held and a series of five workshops were offered regionally dealing with contract administration. A major study was conducted of supervisory and management skills and competencies. This study resulted in a revised curriculum for new supervisors and establishment of a learning resources data base for all management training topics. Competency inventories for both supervisory and management levels were established to assist managers in identifying training needs and determining individual training plans.

Other: Three modular, on-the-job training programs were developed by the Justice Institute and distributed to specific field locations during the year. The first dealt with the booking and custodial section of the Corrections Administration Record Entry (CARE) system, the second with the inmate trust accounting section of CARE, and the third with the office procedures and personnel administration for administrative support staff. Development work also began on an administrative support package dealing with financial administration.

A new course evaluation system was introduced during the year to replace the end-of-course evalua-

tion forms. The new system includes daily recording of course participants and supervisors.

A study group was established to review alternate methods of training delivery and to recommend means of achieving efficiencies. As a result, a number of policy changes were made relating to funding for recertification training and a project was initiated to revise and restructure the institutional recruit-training program.

Inspection and Standards

A review of the internal inmate disciplinary process and an examination of the substantive penal provisions, policies, and procedures were underway during the year by the Inspection and Standards Division. A statistical analysis of cases will form part of that overall review. The purpose is to determine and establish appropriate consistency and overall fairness within the disciplinary process and to provide better overall peace, order, and management throughout the prison system.

The Division inspected eight adult and nine youth facilities during the year. Ten community offices were also examined to determine compliance with standards and policy. High compliance ratings determined that the facilities and offices were performing well. The Division examined 14 contracts with the private sector as well to ensure compliance with the terms of the contracts.

Where Do We Go From Here?

The Branch revised its Major Initiative Plan in Oct 86 to guide its activities in 1987-88, as follows:

1) Implement an employment-equity program that will address the imbalance in the number of women in Branch positions, particularly at the supervisory and management levels. Areas to be considered include:

- — data collection and analysis;
- — review of recruitment, selection, and promotional policies;
- — specialized career-counselling initiatives;
- — specialized training activities;
- — job-enrichment opportunities; and
- — establishment of bridging positions.

2) Advocate a family justice system at the provincial and federal levels that would include:

- — an easily-accessible and affordable Family Court for all family matters;
- — a province-wide automatic maintenance-enforcement system;
- — province-wide availability for Family Court counselling services; and
- — adequate access to legal advice and representation for families who cannot afford to hire counsel.

3) Complete construction of major capital projects in the Five Year Facility Plan as follows:

- — phase out the Lower Mainland Regional Correctional Centre with:
  - — construction of a 126-bed facility for women (accommodating federally-sentenced women in B.C.);
  - — construction of a 150-bed pretrial unit;
  - — construction of a 250-bed unit for sentenced men;
  - — construction of a 22-bed community correctional centre; and
  - — development of option(s) to handle intermittent population;
- — complete upgrading of Prince George Regional Correctional Centre by replacing the living units with 160 beds;
- — complete the construction of the 160-bed Kamloops Regional Correctional Centre;
- — complete construction of a 48-bed youth containment centre in Prince George;
- — assess the youth containment requirement for the Lower Mainland and Vancouver Island and develop construction strategies;
- — complete the construction of a 22-bed community correctional centre (plus 12 intermittents) in Chilliwack;
- — complete the construction of a 36-bed secure youth containment centre at Kamloops;
- — construct a 30-bed open youth containment centre in the Northern Region; and
- — construct a secure youth containment centre in mid-Vancouver Island.

4) Develop additional youth program initiatives to address the following issues respecting containment/community programs. The process should include:

- — establishing classification criteria;
- — providing a wider range of custody and community program options; and
- — establishing early-release options.

5) Implement initiatives that are consistent with the Ministry's commitment to victim services to heighten the emphasis on restitution and victim reparation, including:

- — development of policy;
- — victim compensation programs;
- — victim statements in pre-sentence reports; and
- — community accountability panels.

6) Implement work programs in adult correctional centres which will ensure that all sentenced inmates will be engaged in constructive activity. Programs will focus on victim/community reparation and/or emphasize productivity and revenue generation. Steps to be taken include:

- — development of policy;
- — establishment of legislation; and
- — implementation of strategies.

7) Develop a comprehensive human resource plan to ensure positive management of staff. The plan will emphasize supportive management techniques that encourage staff to perceive their roles as worthwhile and enhance an atmosphere of trust, accountability, and responsibility. Steps will in-

volve identifying initiatives and methods for positive management of staff.

8) Ensure that program responses are developed to the growing number of sexual offenders and their victims. Steps will include developing policy regarding sex offenders and developing and implementing sex offender programs.

9) Change management emphasis from policy/procedure development to program evaluation and the development of new initiatives, including implementation and resource strategies. Evaluate the:

- — Fine Option Program;
- — Family Maintenance Program;
- — Inmate Work Program;
- — impact of federal inmates;
- — impact of High Valley Camp (Logan Lake); and
- — regional programs.

10) Complete the Information System Plan with special emphasis on implementation of the Probation Records System, development of a Family Information System, and implementation of the Branch's Government Management Accounting and Control System. These will also include the Corrections Administrative Records Entry System, the Canadian Police Information Centre, and the Shift Scheduling System.

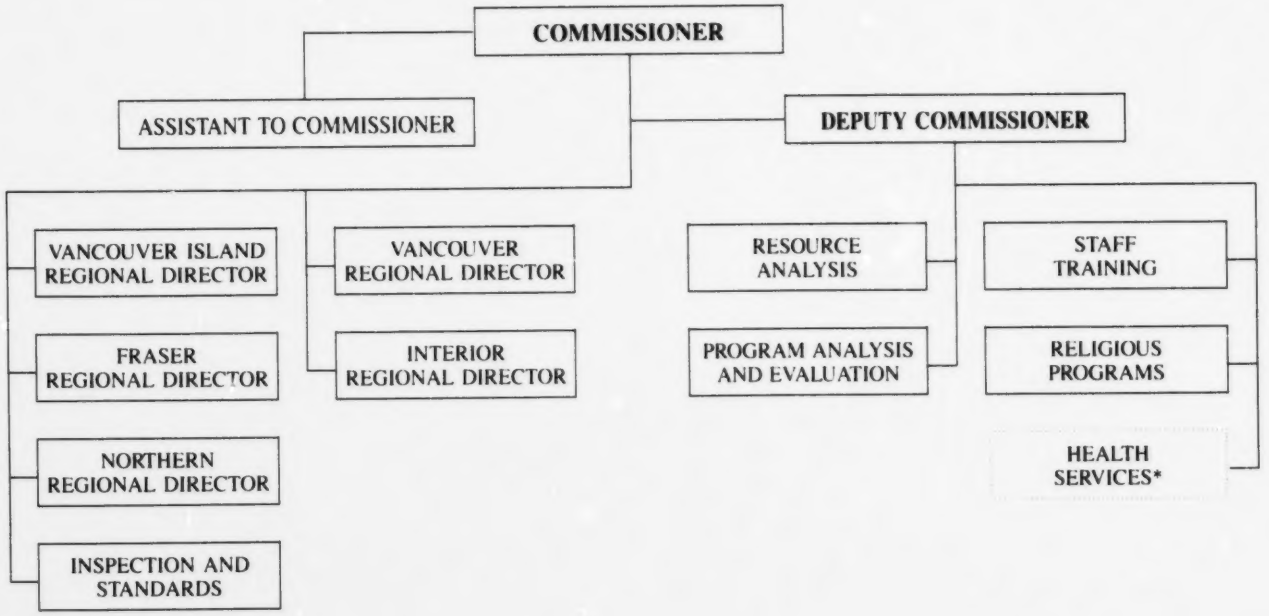
11) Develop initiatives to strengthen the enforcement of probation orders, including:

- — pursuing legislative change;
- — working with the judiciary, Crown counsel, and Court Services Branch to ensure more precisely-worded orders; and
- — developing case-management techniques to enhance the enforcement of probation orders.

12) Develop policy and program initiatives to address the problems and needs of native offenders.

Appendix A

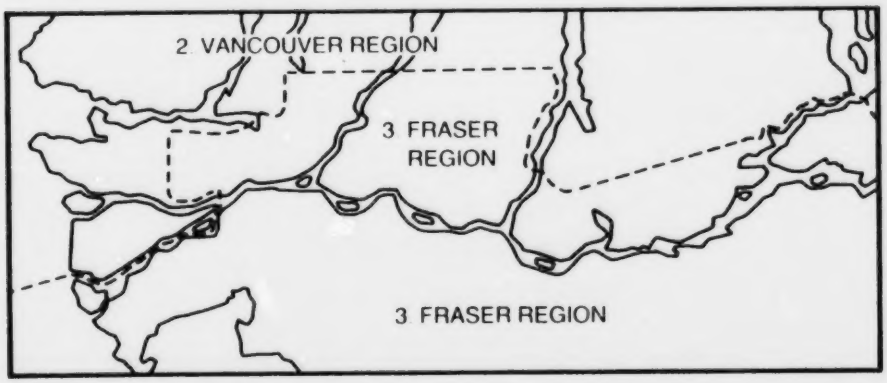
TABLE 1
CORRECTIONS BRANCH ORGANIZATION CHART, 1986–87



* Contracted services

TABLE 2
CORRECTIONS BRANCH ADMINISTRATIVE REGIONS, 1986–87

See map below for lower mainland regional areas



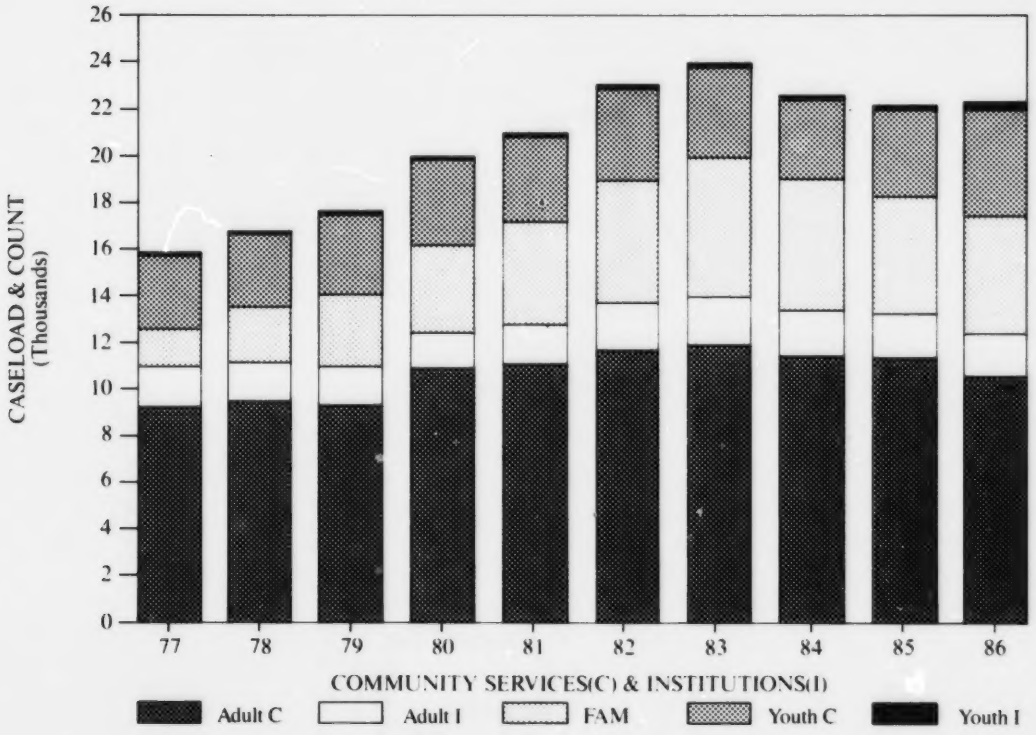
Region 1 Vancouver Island
Region 2 Vancouver
Region 3 Fraser
Region 4 Interior
Region 5 Northern

TABLE 3
EXPENDITURES FOR FISCAL 1986–87
as at JUNE 13, 1987[1]

Region	Sub-Total	Total
ADULT CORRECTIONAL CENTRES		
Island	12,222,051	
Vancouver	25,907,933	
Fraser	12,402,677	
Interior	5,967,405	
Northern	6,864,152	
Commissioner's Office [2]	2,673,610	
Provincial Account [3]	8,206,364	
GROSS SUB-TOTAL	74,244,192	
Recoveries [4]	(2,123,180)	
NET SUB-TOTAL		72,121,012
YOUTH CONTAINMENT CENTRES		
Island	3,859,761	
Vancouver	7,551,367	
Fraser	5,041,197	
Interior	888,131	
Northern	37,050	
Commissioner's Office [2]	745,578	
Provincial Account [3]	2,044,801	
GROSS SUB-TOTAL	20,167,885	
Recoveries [5]	(9,962,082)	
NET SUB-TOTAL		10,205,803
PROBATION, FAMILY, AND COMMUNITY SERVICES		
Island	4,489,245	
Vancouver	6,662,803	
Fraser	7,396,682	
Interior	3,856,407	
Northern	3,801,148	
Commissioner's Office [2]	473,297	
Provincial Account [3]	3,244,966	
SUB-TOTAL		29,924,548
MANAGEMENT SERVICES		
Island	399,281	
Vancouver	910,807	
Fraser	784,153	
Interior	514,755	
Northern	382,142	
Commissioner's Office [6]	1,949,670	
Provincial Account [3]	713,479	
SUB-TOTAL		5,654,287
INSPECTION AND STANDARDS		337,678
TOTAL		118,243,328

[1] Subject to finalization of Public Accounts.
[2] Includes data systems, Religious Programs, Health Services, and Staff Development.
[3] Includes Branch employee benefits, telecommunications, staff relocation, and facility projects.
[4] Recoveries from Exchange of Services Agreement and Medical Services Plan.
[5] Recoveries from federal-provincial *Young Offenders Act* cost sharing agreement, Medical Services Plan, and Provincial Contingency Vote 82.
[6] Includes the Office of the Commissioner, Resource Analysis, Program Analysis and Evaluation, Health Services, Adult Facility Planning — Special Project and Staff Development.

TABLE 4
CORRECTIONS BRANCH SERVICES
1977–78 TO 1986–87



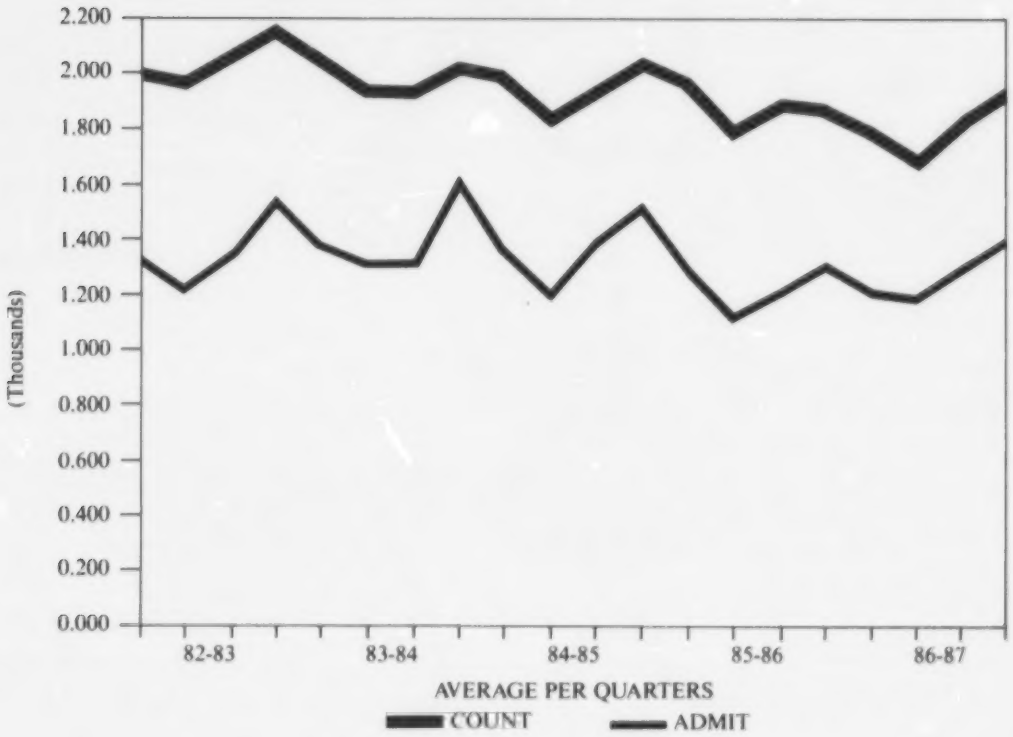
- The Corrections Branch services showed significant growth up to and including 1983-84. The overall growth pattern was most impacted by increases in Family Court Services, as well as Adult and Youth Probation caseloads.
- In 1986-87, the level of Corrections Branch services remained similar to 1985-86. In 1985-86, the standard age for adults changed from 18 to 17 years of age under the federal *Young Offenders Act*; this led to shifts between adult and youth institutional counts and community caseloads.

TABLE 5
COUNT IN ADULT CORRECTIONAL CENTRES
1982–83 to 1986–87

Type of Centre	1982–83 Average	1982–83 % Total	1983–84 Average	1983–84 % Total	1984–85 Average	1984–85 % Total	1985–86 Average	1985–86 % Total	1986–87 Average	1986–87 % Total
SECURE										
Remanded	382	18.7	348	17.3	336.1	16.8	301	15.7	306	16.7
Sentenced	768	37.6	693	34.4	688.0	34.5	723	38.0	703	38.3
Total	1,150	56.3	1,041	51.7	1,024.1	51.3	1,024	53.7	1,009	55.0
CAMP										
Sentenced	701	34.3	763	37.8	752.2	37.7	688	36.0	653	35.5
COMMUNITY CENTRES										
CCC					146.5	7.4	133	7.0	116	6.3
Day Jail					6.6	0.3	3	0.2	0	0.0
CBRC					65.3	3.3	59	3.1	59	3.2
Total	192	9.4	211	10.5	218.4	11.0	195	10.3	175	9.5
TOTAL COUNT	2,043	100.0	2,015	100.0	1,994.7	100.0	1,907	100.0	1,837	100.0
CAPACITY/UTILIZATION	1,872	109.1	2,035	99.0	2,055.2	97.1	2,023	94.3	1,933	95.0

- In 1986-87, there were reductions of resourced capacity in both Branch-operated correctional centres and community-based residential centres. This reduction matches the decrease in adult institutional counts and maintains the target utilization rate of 95%.
- The definition of capacity changed in 1983-84 from the number of available beds to the maximum number of inmates who can be accommodated.
- Since 1984-85, the reported capacity has included community-based residential beds delivered through smaller contractors. These beds were not included in prior years.
- Prior to 1984-85, community centres count did not separate day-jail and community-based residential centres from the community correctional centre.
- Data for 1982-83 has been corrected, compared to the 1982-83 annual report. In 1982-83, Snowdon was included in the count recording system as an open centre rather than as a community correctional centre.

TABLE 6
ADMISSIONS AND COUNT
ADULT CORRECTIONAL CENTRES
1982–83 to 1986–87



Fiscal Year	Total Admissions	Change	Total Count	Change
1982–83	16,407	N/A	2,043	+345
1983–84	16,948	+541	2,015	−28
1984–85	16,548	−400	1,995	−20
1985–86	14,921	−1,627	1,907	−88
1986–87	15,466	+545	1,837	−70

- In 1985-86, the sharp decrease in both admissions and count can be largely attributed to the transfer of jurisdiction for 17-year-old offenders from adult correctional centres to youth containment centres under the federal *Young Offenders Act*.

TABLE 6—*Continued*
ADMISSIONS AND COUNT
ADULT CORRECTIONAL CENTRES
1982–83 to 1986–87

Fiscal Year	Sentenced Admissions	Change	Sentenced Count	Change
1982–83	11,702	+3,301	1,661	+340
1983–84	12,483	+781	1,667	+6
1984–85	12,111	−372	1,659	−8
1985–86	10,523	−1,588	1,606	−53
1986–87	10,524	+1	1,531	−75

- Sentenced admissions were identical to 1985-86. The count, however, continued to decrease from the peak in 1983-84.

Fiscal Year	Remand Admissions	Change	Remand Count	Change
1982–83	4,705	N/A	382	+5
1983–84	4,465	−240	348	−34
1984–85	4,437	−28	336	−12
1985–86	4,398	−39	301	−35
1986–87	4,942	+544	306	+5

- After three consecutive years of decreases, remand admissions jumped significantly, while the count increased marginally.

TABLE 7
PER CAPITA COUNTS
ADULT CORRECTIONAL CENTRES
1966–67 to 1986–87

Fiscal Year	Average Count	Rate per 10,000
1966–67	2,405	20
1967–68	2,404	19
1968–69	2,223	17
1969–70	2,168	16
1970–71	2,212	16
1971–72	2,068	14
1972–73	2,044	13
1973–74	1,819	11
1974–75	1,811	11
1975–76	1,643	9
1976–77	1,717	10
1977–78	1,723	9
1978–79	1,673	9
1979–80	1,660	9
1980–81	1,496	8
1981–82	1,698	8
1982–83	2,043	10
1983–84	2,015	9
1984–85	1,995	9
1985–86	1,907	9
1986–87	1,837	8

- The decrease in per-capita count since 1973-74 and the maintenance of this downward rate is attributed to the development of programs which offer alternatives to incarceration.

TABLE 8
AVERAGE SENTENCE LENGTH OF PERSONS ADMITTED ADULT CORRECTIONAL CENTRES 1982–83 to 1986–87

Year	Length — Days
1982–83	92
1983–84	93
1984–85	96
1985–86	101
1986–87	104

- The average sentence length increased by an average of three days over the last fiscal year.

TABLE 9
OFFENDER PROFILES
ADULT CORRECTIONAL CENTRES
1986–87

Status	Admissions		Average Count	
	Number	%	Number	%
Remanded	4,942	32.0	306	16.7
Sentenced	10,524	68.0	1,531	83.3
Total	15,466	100.0	1,837	100.0

- Remand admissions and count increased from 29.5% to 32% and 15.8% to 16.7% respectively over 1985-86.

Age	Admissions		Average Count	
	Number	%	Number	%
Under 18	13	0.1	2	0.1
18–21	3,055	19.7	364	19.8
22–24	2,397	15.5	275	15.0
25–29	3,310	21.4	395	21.5
30–39	4,055	26.2	479	26.1
40–49	1,754	11.4	224	12.2
50+	882	5.7	98	5.3
Total	15,466	100.0	1,837	100.0

- The median age on admission was 28 years, this is up from previous years. In 1983-84, the median age was 25 years, while in both 1984-85 and 1985-86, the median age was 27 years.

Sentence Length	Admissions		Average Count	
	Number	%	Number	%
1–7 days	1,255	11.9	23	1.5
8–14 days	2,309	21.9	72	4.7
15–30 days	2,238	21.3	129	8.4
31–90 days	1,980	18.9	315	20.6
91–180 days	1,274	12.1	305	20.0
181–270 days	326	3.1	132	8.6
271–365 days	361	3.4	187	12.2
366+	781	7.4	368	24.0
Total (Sentenced only)	10,524	100.0	1,531	100.0

- There was an increase in average sentence length from 101 days in 1985-86 to 104 days in 1986-87.
- The corresponding average length of stay for sentenced inmates increased from 61 to 62 days. The average length of stay for remand inmates decreased from 25 down to 22 days.

TABLE 9 — *Continued*
OFFENDER PROFILES
ADULT CORRECTIONAL CENTRES
1986–87

Type of Centre	Admissions		Average Count	
	Number	%	Number	%
Secure	14,357	92.8	1,009	55.0
Camps	717	4.7	653	35.5
Community Centres	392	2.5	116	6.3
CBRC	—	—	59	3.2
Day Jail	—	—	—	—
Total	15,466	100.0	1,837	100.0

- Most inmates were admitted through secure centres for initial classification.

Sex	Admissions		Average Count	
	Number	%	Number	%
Male	14,464	93.5	1,745	95.0
Female	1,002	6.5	92	5.0
Total	15,466	100.0	1,837	100.0

- Female inmate admissions increased from 775 in 1985-86 to 1,002 in 1986-87, a 29% increase. Similarly, the count increased from 86 to 92, a 7% increase.
- Female inmates continue to account for a relatively small proportion of admissions and count in adult correctional centres.

Race	Admissions		Average Count	
	Number	%	Number	%
Native	2,732	17.7	318	17.3
Non-native	12,734	82.3	1,519	82.7
Total	15,466	100.0	1,837	100.0

- Although native Indians account for a higher proportion of admissions over 1985-86, they represent approximately the same proportion of the average count compared to last fiscal year. There were 348 more native Indians admitted while the average count actually declined by eight.
- These figures represent the highest proportion of native Indian offenders over the past four years.

TABLE 9 — *Continued*
OFFENDER PROFILES
ADULT CORRECTIONAL CENTRES
1986–87

Offence	Admissions		Average Count	
	Number	%	Number	%
Drinking and Driving	3,312	21.4	297	16.2
Other Motor Vehicle	828	5.4	56	3.0
Break and Enter	1,609	10.4	334	18.2
Other Property	3,885	25.1	526	28.6
Against Persons	2,612	16.9	473	25.8
Drugs	1,247	8.1	110	6.0
Other	1,973	12.7	41	2.2
Total	15,466	100.0	1,837	100.0

- Against Property offences declined from the previous fiscal year.
- As a separate offence category, Drinking and Driving remains the leading reason for admission to adult correctional centres in B.C.

TABLE 10
CASELOAD IN ADULT PROBATION, PRETRIAL, PAROLE, AND FAMILY COURT SERVICES
1982–83 to 1986–87

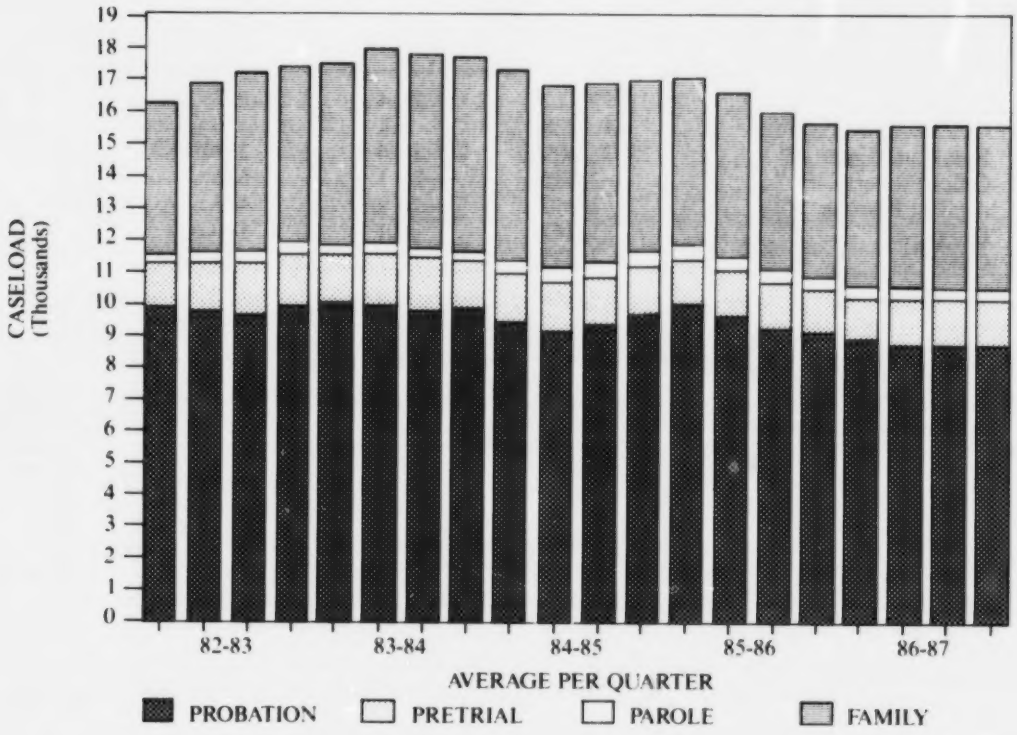


TABLE 11
ADMISSIONS AND CASELOAD
ADULT PROBATION, PRETRIAL, PAROLE, AND FAMILY COURT SERVICES
1982–83 to 1986–87

Service	1982–83	1983–84	1984–85	1985–86	1986–87
ADMISSIONS					
Probation	11,581	10,664	9,994	8,373	8,275
Pretrial	3,987	3,695	3,946	3,647	4,001
Parole	581	772	790	735	735
Family	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total	16,149	15,131	14,730	12,755	13,011
CASELOAD					
Probation	9,840	9,918	9,449	9,526	8,788
Pretrial	1,519	1,582	1,496	1,407	1,413
Parole	325	428	456	412	377
Family	5,239	5,968	5,627	5,019	5,027
Total	16,923	17,896	17,028	16,364	15,605

- In 1986-87, one in every 209 adult residents of B.C. was supervised under a probation, pretrial, or parole order.
- Probation caseload data include diversion cases actively supervised by a probation officer while probation admission data include only court-ordered probation.
- Admissions to Family caseloads are not recorded.
- The Pretrial caseload for 1982-83 has been decreased by an average of two cases compared to the figure indicated in the 1982-83 annual report, reflecting the results of a caseload file audit.

TABLE 12
OFFENDER PROFILES
ADULT PROBATION, PRETRIAL, AND PAROLE
1986–87

Age	Admissions		Average Caseload	
	Number	%	Number	%
Under 18	0	0	0	0
18–21	3,793	29.1	2,842	26.8
22–24	1,985	15.3	1,663	15.7
25–29	2,502	19.2	1,995	18.9
30–39	2,934	22.6	2,385	22.6
40–49	1,177	9.0	1,107	10.5
50+	620	4.8	586	5.5
Total	13,011	100.0	10,578	100.0

- The median age on admissions has increased consistently from 23 years in 1984-85 to 26 years in 1986-87.

Sentence Length Of Probation Orders	Admissions		Average Caseload	
	Number	%	Number	%
1– 90 days	578	7.0	123	1.4
91–180 days	2,043	24.7	975	11.1
181–365 days	3,337	40.3	3,172	36.1
366–732 days	1,910	23.1	3,691	42.0
733+	407	4.9	827	9.4
Total (Probation only)	8,275	100.0	8,788	100.0

- Average sentence length of probation orders was 320 days.

Sex	Admissions		Average Caseload	
	Number	%	Number	%
Male	10,877	83.6	8,834	83.5
Female	2,134	16.4	1,744	16.5
Total	13,011	100.0	10,578	100.0

- The admissions and average caseload proportions between males and females continues to be relatively stable.
- As in previous years, there were proportionately more female offenders on probation, pretrial, and parole than in correctional centres.

TABLE 12 — *Continued*
OFFENDER PROFILES
ADULT PROBATION, PRETRIAL, AND PAROLE
1986–87

Race	Admissions		Average Caseload	
	Number	%	Number	%
Native	2,213	17.0	1,573	14.9
Non-native	10,798	83.0	9,005	85.1
Total	13,011	100.0	10,578	100.0

- The proportion of native Indians admitted on probation, pretrial, and parole has increased. In absolute terms, admissions increased from 2,083 to 2,213 while average caseload increased from 1,531 to 1,573.

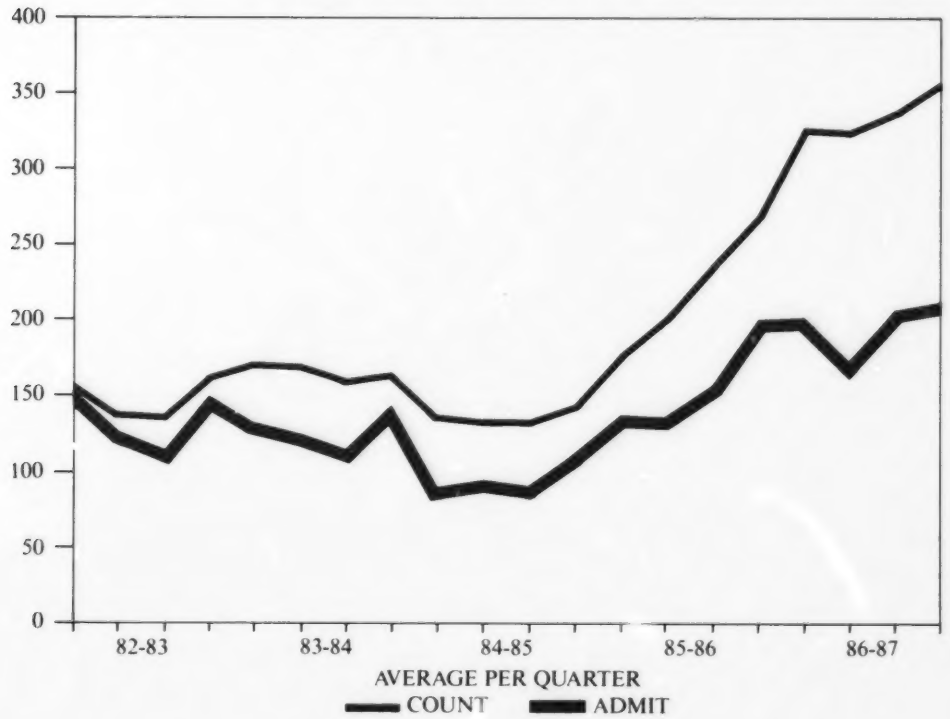
Offence	Admissions		Average Caseload	
	Number	%	Number	%
Drinking and Driving	868	6.7	685	6.5
Other Motor Vehicle	241	1.8	191	1.8
Break and Enter	1,125	8.6	1,404	13.3
Theft Under $1,000	2,112	16.2	1,254	11.9
Other Property	2,375	18.3	2,665	25.1
Against Persons	2,839	21.8	2,178	20.6
Drugs	1,331	10.2	836	7.9
Other	2,120	16.4	1,365	12.9
Total	13,011	100.0	10,578	100.0

- There has been a decrease in admissions and caseload for Against Property offences compared to 1985-86. This is offset by an increase in Against Persons offences.

TABLE 13
COUNT IN YOUTH CONTAINMENT CENTRES
1982–83 to 1986–87

Type of Centre	1982–83		1983–84		1984–85		1985–86		1986–87	
	Average	% Total	Average	% Total	Average	% Total	Average	% Total	Average	% Total
SECURE:										
Remanded	46.7	31.1	46.2	27.5	31	22.5	38	17.2	47	13.9
Sentenced	45.7	30.5	62.5	37.2	47	34.0	107	48.4	156	46.2
Sub-total	92.4	61.6	108.7	64.7	78	56.5	145	65.6	203	60.1
OPEN:										
Remanded	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.2	—	—
Sentenced	57.6	38.4	59.3	35.3	60	43.5	76	34.2	135	39.9
Sub-total	57.6	38.4	59.3	35.3	60	43.5	77	34.4	135	39.9
Total	150.0	100.0	168.0	100.0	138	100.0	222	100.0	338	100.0

TABLE 14
ADMISSIONS AND COUNT
YOUTH CONTAINMENT CENTRES
1982–83 to 1986–87



Fiscal Year	Total Admissions	Change	Total Count	Change
1982–83	1,637	N/A	150	0
1983–84	1,559	−78	168	+18
1984–85	1,162	−397	138	−30
1985–86	1,902	+740	222	+84
1986–87	2,385	+483	338	+116

- Total admissions and count increased sharply in 1985-86 as a result of increases in maximum age to include 17 year olds under the federal *Young Offenders Act*.
- In 1986-87, counts and admissions continue to grow. The latest counts and admissions indicate a levelling of the population.
- In 1986-87, the rate of incarceration per 10,000 youth was 14.0; the comparable figure for 1985-86 was 9.0. These rates are significantly below the reported Canadian average.

TABLE 14 — *Continued*
SENTENCED, REMAND AND ADMISSIONS COUNT
YOUTH CONTAINMENT CENTRES
1982–83 to 1986–87

Fiscal Year	Sentenced Admissions	Change	Sentenced Count	Change
1982–83	376	+100	103	+11
1983–84	407	+31	122	+19
1984–85	397	−10	107	−15
1985–86	841	+444	183	+76
1986–87	1,138	+297	291	+108

Fiscal Year	Sentenced Admissions	Change	Sentenced Count	Change
1982–83	1,261	N/A	47	−11
1983–84	1,152	−109	46	−1
1984–85	765	−387	31	−15
1985–86	1,061	+296	39	+8
1986–87	1,247	+186	47	+8

TABLE 15
AVERAGE SENTENCE LENGTH OF YOUTH ADMITTED YOUTH CONTAINMENT CENTRES 1982–83 to 1986–87

Year	Length — Days
1982–83	114
1983–84	120
1984–85	131
1985–86	99
1986–87	108

- Average sentence length is nine days higher than the previous year.

TABLE 16
OFFENDER PROFILES
YOUTH CONTAINMENT CENTRES
1986–87

Status	Admissions		Average Count	
	Number	%	Number	%
Remanded	1,247	52.3	47	13.9
Sentenced	1,138	47.7	291	86.1
Total	2,385	100.0	338	100.0

- Although the actual admissions and counts increased this fiscal year, the proportion of remand admissions and count decreased.

Age	Admissions		Average Count	
	Number	%	Number	%
12 years	21	0.9	0	0.0
13 years	88	3.7	4	1.2
14 years	228	9.5	15	4.4
15 years	493	20.7	51	15.1
16 years	672	28.2	83	24.6
17 years	733	30.7	117	34.6
18+	150	6.3	68	20.1
Total	2,385	100.0	338	100.0

- The age distribution reflects the 1985-86 increase in maximum age to include 17 year olds under the federal *Young Offenders Act*.
- The median age on admission was 15.5 years.

Sentence Length	Admissions		Average Count	
	Number	%	Number	%
1–7 days	141	12.4	2	0.7
8–14 days	84	7.4	3	1.1
15–30 days	194	17.1	16	5.4
31–90 days	254	22.3	47	16.3
91–180 days	276	24.1	105	36.2
181–270 days	80	7.1	45	15.4
271–365 days	79	7.0	48	16.6
366+	80	2.6	25	8.3
Total (Sentenced only)	1,138	100.0	291	100.0

- The average sentence length on admission for young offenders was 108 days, which represents an increase of nine days compared to 1985-86.

TABLE 16 — *Continued*
OFFENDER PROFILES
YOUTH CONTAINMENT CENTRES
1986–87

Type of Centre	Admissions		Average Count	
	Number	%	Number	%
Remand	1,247	52.2	47	13.9
Secure Sentenced	569	23.9	156	46.2
Open Sentenced	569	23.9	135	39.9
Total	2,385	100.0	338	100.0

- Of sentenced admissions in 1986-87, 50% received court-ordered open custody sentences while the other 50% received secure custody sentences.

Sex	Admissions		Average Count	
	Number	%	Number	%
Male	2,058	86.3	315	93.2
Female	327	13.7	23	6.8
Total	2,385	100.0	338	100.0

- The proportion of females in youth containment centres continued to be higher than in the adult correctional centres.

Race	Admissions		Average Count	
	Number	%	Number	%
Native	372	15.6	65	19.2
Non-native	2,013	84.4	273	80.8
Total	2,385	100.0	338	100.0

- The proportion of native Indian youths in containment remains similar to 1985-86. Numerically, there were 71 more native Indian admissions and 19 more native Indian youths on the average count.

Offence	Admissions		Average Count	
	Number	%	Number	%
Break and Enter	754	31.6	144	42.6
Theft Under $1,000	156	6.5	16	4.7
Other Property	431	18.1	71	21.0
Breach of Probation — YOA	441	18.5	34	10.0
Against Persons	349	14.6	65	19.2
Drugs	95	4.0	8	2.4
Other	159	6.7	0	0
Total	2,385	100.0	338	100.0

- As a separate offence, Break and Enter continued to be the leading reason for youth incarceration.
- The proportion of admissions to youth containment centres for Breach of Probation or Breach of the *Young Offenders Act* continued a steady decrease from 28.1% in 1983-84 down to 18.5% in 1986-87.

TABLE 17
CASELOAD IN YOUTH PROBATION, ALTERNATIVE MEASURES, PRETRIAL
1982–83 to 1986–87

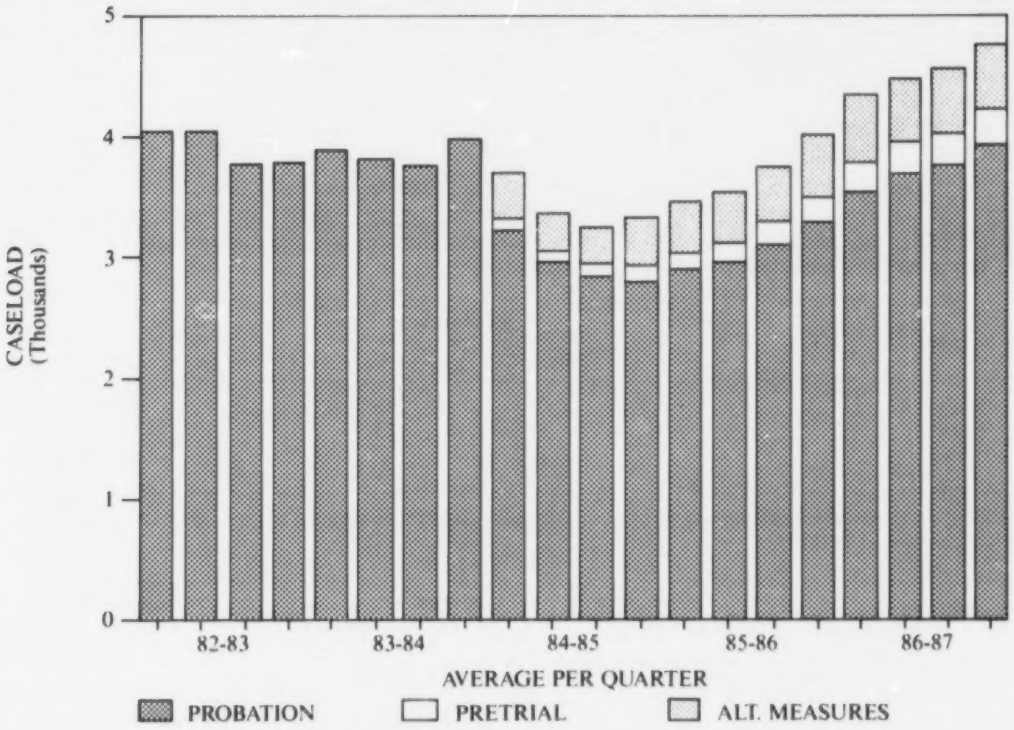


TABLE 18
ADMISSIONS AND CASELOAD
YOUTH PROBATION,
ALTERNATIVE MEASURES, AND PRETRIAL
1982–83 to 1986–87

Service	1982–83	1983–84	1984–85	1985–86	1986–87
ADMISSIONS					
Probation	3,061	3,012	2,415	3,458	3,733
Alternative Measures	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Pretrial	20	24	177	472	782
Total	3,081	3,036	2,592	3,930	4,515
CASELOAD					
Probation	3,916	3,863	2,968	3,068	3,741
Alternative Measures	N/A	N/A	341	453	539
Pretrial	N/A	N/A	102	175	263
Total	3,916	3,863	3,411	3,696	4,543

- In 1986-87, one in every 56 B.C. residents aged 12 to 17 years was supervised under a Probation order or bail order or voluntarily participated in an Alternative Measures program. The ratio reported in 1984-85 was based on residents aged 12 years to 16 years, which was the age group covered by the federal *Young Offenders Act* that year. Ratios in annual reports prior to 1984-85 were based on the total youth population under 17 years.
- Prior to 1984-85, the caseload data included Probation and Alternative Measures (diversion). Pretrial (bail) was initiated as a new program as of April 2, 1984, under the federal *Young Offenders Act*.
- Probation caseload data includes all cases that are being monitored by the Corrections Branch probation service, including those on community service work orders. Probation admissions data include only court-ordered formal probation.

TABLE 19
OFFENDER PROFILES
YOUTH PROBATION AND PRETRIAL
1986–87

Age	Admissions		Average Caseload	
	Number	%	Number	%
12 years	51	1.1	9	0.2
13 years	220	4.9	42	1.1
14 years	556	12.3	202	5.0
15 years	1,005	22.3	534	13.3
16 years	1,298	28.7	901	22.5
17 years	1,321	29.3	1,113	27.8
18+	64	1.4	1,203	30.1
Total	4,515	100.0	4,004	100.0

- The median age on admission was 15.3 years, which is the same as in containment.

Sentence Length	Admissions		Average Caseload	
	Number	%	Number	%
1– 90 days	432	11.6	116	3.1
91–180 days	1,314	35.2	766	20.5
181–365 days	1,549	41.5	1,872	50.0
366–730 days	423	11.3	916	24.5
731+ days	15	0.4	71	1.9
Total (Probation only)	3,733	100.0	3,741	100.0

- The average sentence length for youth probation cases was 288 days. This is an increase of 13 days over last year.

Sex	Admissions		Average Caseload	
	Number	%	Number	%
Male	3,661	81.1	3,409	85.1
Female	854	18.9	595	14.9
Total	4,515	100.0	4,004	100.0

- As with adult female offenders, a greater proportion of female young offenders were on probation than in youth containment.

TABLE 19 — *Continued*
OFFENDER PROFILES
YOUTH PROBATION
1986–87

Race	Admissions		Average Caseload	
	Number	%	Number	%
Native	698	15.5	677	16.9
Non-native	3,817	84.5	3,327	83.1
Total	4,515	100.0	4,004	100.0

- There has been a proportional as well as actual increase in both native Indian admissions and caseload. Admissions increased from 548 in February 1985-86 to 698; caseload increased from 494 in 1985-86 to 677.

Offence	Admissions		Average Caseload	
	Number	%	Number	%
Break and Enter	1,119	24.8	1,285	32.1
Theft Under $1,000	908	20.1	579	14.5
Other Property	843	18.7	1,069	26.7
Against Persons	471	10.4	396	9.9
Drugs	232	5.1	118	2.9
Other	942	20.9	557	13.9
Total	4,515	100.0	4,004	100.0

- Property offences were predominant. Break and Enter was the leading reason for admission onto probation.

TABLE 20
CORRECTIONS BRANCH STAFF BY ACTIVITY
1982–83 to 1986–87

Activity	1982–83	1983–84	1984–85	1985–86	1986–87
Adult Correctional Centres	1,194.00	1,309.09	1,266.09	1,243.27	1,236.00
Youth Containment Centres	148.00	189.15	193.22	288.78	399.21
Probation, Family, and Community Services	621.00	601.89	476.91	478.68	480.36
Management Services	131.00	127.15	102.48	101.33	102.47
Inspection and Standards	9.00	9.15	6.96	6.73	7.03
Sub-Total	2,103.00	2,236.43	2,045.66	2,118.79	2,225.07
Auxiliary Person-years	256.90	—	—	—	—
Total	2,359.90	2,236.43	2,045.66	2,118.79	2,225.07

- Prior to 1983-84, staffing data were recorded as regular positions and auxiliary person years. In 1983-84, the staff allocation system was changed to full-time equivalents, which ceased to distinguish between regular and auxiliary employees.
- In 1985-86, the increase in staffing for youth containment centres related to the increase of youth in custody due to the federal *Young Offenders Act*. Boulder Bay and Chilliwack River adult camps were converted to interim youth facilities and Southview and Pierce Creek Camp were operated part of the year.
- In 1986-87, Southview Containment Centre, Pierce Creek Correctional Centre, Boulder Bay Youth Containment Centre, and Chilliwack Youth Detention Centre continued operation as youth facilities and were augmented by: 1) an increased capacity and staffing at Willingdon; 2) the conversion of the adult Burnaby Community Correctional Centre to a youth facility; 3) the opening of a 20-bed youth detention centre in the Vancouver Island Region; and 4) the opening of a new 30-bed open unit for youth, called High Valley Containment Centre, in the Interior Region.

TABLE 21
CORRECTIONS BRANCH STAFF BY REGION
1986–87

Region	Adult Correctional Centres	Youth Containment Centres	Probation, Family, and Community	Management Services	Inspection and Standards	Total
Vancouver Island	197.42	83.76	79.35	8.95	—	369.48
Vancouver	248.36	180.07	181.76	18.86	—	629.05
Fraser	535.95	111.13	75.15	20.79	—	743.02
Interior	121.35	14.63	74.97	10.51	—	221.46
Northern	114.19	1.00	62.46	8.44	—	186.09
Commissioner's Office	18.73	8.62	6.67	34.92	7.03	75.97
Total	1,236.00	399.21	480.36	102.47	7.03	2,225.07

- Staff figures are expressed in terms of full-time equivalents and include both regular and auxiliary staff.

TABLE 22
SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES BY INSPECTION AND STANDARDS DIVISION
1982–83 to 1986–87

Activities	1982–83	1983–84	1984–85	1985–86	1986–87
Inmate complaints	377	357	408	394	332
Appeals	73	78	98	100	90
Investigations	14	48	35	28	34
Total	464	483	541	522	456

Appendix B

ADULT INSTITUTIONAL INMATE WORK PROGRAMS
FISCAL YEAR 1986–87
PROVINCIAL SUMMARY (SECURE/OPEN/CCC)

Security Level	Type of Work	Number of Hours
SECURE OPEN AND CCC'S	1. CORRECTIONAL WORK ACTIVITY	
	Facility maintenance	590,503
	Prison industry	211,042
	Sub Total	801,545
	2. COOPERATIVE WORK PROGRAMS	
	Ministries	
	— Forestry	146,588
	— Fisheries	42,854
	— Parks	31,076
	— Highways	22,249
	— Other	7,900
	Crown Corporations:	
	— Hydro	86,925
	— BCBC	21,764
	Private:	
	— Kitchen	282,656
	— Other	44,773
	Society	31,125
	Sub Total	717,910
	3. Day Jail	2,971
	4. Community Work	97,898
	5. Other	63,980
	TOTAL	1,684,304

QUANTITY PRODUCTION REPORT — 1986–87

Type	Product/Article	Quantity
FARM	Vegetables	109,126 lbs.
	Meat	174,381 lbs.
	Eggs	56,312 doz.
	Plants	13,761
	Silage	30 acres
	Hay	13,581 bales
LUMBER	Droppers	20,250
	Fence Posts	1,765
	Pallets	1,205
	Firewood	9,012 cords
	Shakes	2,529 squares
	Shingle Bolts	23,910
	Signs	272
	Stakes	45,535
	Lumber (1″ 2″ 3+″ and Logs)	213,590 mbm*
	Silviculture	207 ha.
	Miscellaneous	32,787
METAL	Beds	4
	Signs	34,860
	Fish Tanks, etc.	211
	Tool Boxes	46
	Repairs	1,338
	Miscellaneous	4,172
TAILOR	Clothing Articles	14,016
	Linens	5,089
	Miscellaneous (mending, etc.)	9,003
FISH	Reared and/or Released	2,176,683
	Egg Taking	7,709,798
WOOD PRODUCTS	Patio Furniture	39
	Tables and Seats	337
	Miscellaneous	1,281
FIBERGLASS	Canoes	37
	Furniture	157
	Miscellaneous	177

* metric board measurement

Appendix C

B.C. CORRECTIONS BRANCH
PROBATION AND FAMILY COURT SERVICES
FISCAL YEAR 1986–87

VANCOUVER ISLAND

Campbell River Probation and Family Court Services
Colwood Probation and Family Court Services
Courtenay Probation and Family Court Services
Duncan Probation and Family Court Services
Esquimalt Probation and Family Court Services
Nanaimo Probation and Family Court Services
Parksville Probation and Family Court Services
Port Alberni Probation and Family Court Services
Port Hardy Probation and Family Court Services
Port McNeill Probation and Family Court Services
Saanich Probation and Family Court Services
Sidney Probation and Family Court Services
Sooke Probation and Family Court Services
Victoria Adult Probation Services
Victoria Youth Probation and Family Court Services

VANCOUVER

Community Pretrial Services Unit
North East Probation Services
North Shore East Probation and Family Court Services
North Shore West Probation and Family Court Services
Powell River Probation and Family Court Services
Richmond Probation and Family Court Services
Sechelt Probation and Family Court Services
South East Probation Services
South West Probation Services
Squamish Probation and Family Court Services
Vancouver Court Adult Probation Services
Vancouver East Family Court Services
Vancouver West Family Court Services
West End Adult Probation Services
Yale Street Probation and Family Court Services

FRASER

Abbotsford Probation and Family Court Services
Burnaby Probation Services
Burnaby/New Westminster Family Court Services
Chilliwack Probation and Family Court Services
Coquitlam Probation Services
Delta Probation and Family Court Services
Hope Probation and Family Court Services
Langley Probation and Family Court Services
Maple Ridge Probation and Family Court Services
Mission Probation and Family Court Services
New Westminster Probation and Family Court Services
Port Coquitlam Probation and Family Court Services
Surrey Central Probation and Family Court Services
Surrey North Probation and Family Court Services
White Rock/Surrey South Probation and Family Court Services

INTERIOR

Ashcroft Probation and Family Court Services
Castlegar Probation and Family Court Services
Clearwater Probation and Family Court Services
Cranbrook Probation and Family Court Services
Creston Probation and Family Court Services
Fernie Probation and Family Court Services
Golden Probation and Family Court Services
Kamloops Probation and Family Court Services
Kelowna Probation and Family Court Services
Kimberly Probation and Family Court Services
Lillooet Probation and Family Court Services
Merritt Probation and Family Court Services
Nelson Probation and Family Court Services
Oliver Probation and Family Court Services
Penticton Probation and Family Court Services
Revelstoke Probation and Family Court Services
Salmon Arm Probation and Family Court Services
Trail Probation and Family Court Services
Vernon Probation and Family Court Services

NORTH

Bella Coola Probation and Family Court Services
Burns Lake Probation and Family Court Services
Dawson Creek Probation and Family Court Services
Fort St. John/Fort Nelson Probation and Family Court Services
Kitimat Probation and Family Court Services
MacKenzie Probation and Family Court Services
100 Mile House Probation and Family Court Services
Prince George Adult Probation Services
Prince George Youth Probation and Family Court Services

Prince Rupert Probation and Family Court Services
Queen Charlotte Islands Probation and Family Court Services
Quesnel Probation and Family Court Services
Smithers Probation Services
Terrace Probation and Family Court Services
Vanderhoof Probation and Family Court Services
Williams Lake Probation and Family Court Services

B.C. CORRECTIONS BRANCH
ADULT INSTITUTIONS
FISCAL YEAR 1986–87

VANCOUVER ISLAND
Nanaimo Community Correctional Centre
Nanaimo Correctional Centre
Vancouver Island Community Correctional Centre
Vancouver Island Regional Correctional Centre

VANCOUVER
Lakeside Correctional Centre
Lower Mainland Regional Correctional Centre
Marpole Community Correctional Centre
Vancouver Pretrial Services Centre

FRASER
Alouette River Correctional Centre
Chilliwack Community Correctional Centre
Ford Mountain Camp
Maple Ridge Sentence Management Unit
Mount Thurston Camp
New Haven Correctional Centre
Pine Ridge Camp
Stave Lake Camp
Twin Maples Correctional Centre

INTERIOR
Bear Creek Camp
Kamloops Community Correctional Centre
Kamloops Regional Correctional Centre
Rayleigh Farm Camp

NORTH
Hutda Lake Camp
Prince George Regional Correctional Centre
Terrace Community Correctional Centre

B.C. CORRECTIONS BRANCH
YOUTH CONTAINMENT CENTRES
FISCAL YEAR 1986–87

VANCOUVER ISLAND
Victoria Youth Detention Centre
Lakeview Youth Camp
Nanaimo Youth Detention Centre
Snowdon Youth Camp

VANCOUVER
Burnaby Youth Containment (open)
Holly Cottage (open custody)
Southview Youth Containment (open)
Willingdon Youth Detention Centre

FRASER
Centre Creek Camp
Boulder Bay Youth Containment (secure)
Chilliwack Youth Detention Centre
Pierce Creek Camp — closed November, 1986

INTERIOR
High Valley Youth Camp

B.C. CORRECTIONS BRANCH
COMMUNITY-BASED RESIDENTIAL CENTRES (ADULTS)
FISCAL YEAR 1986–87

VANCOUVER ISLAND

Laren House
Nanaimo CBRC
Salvation Army Harbour Light

VANCOUVER

Allied Indian & Metis Society
Balaclava (Elizabeth Fry)
Hatfield Home

FRASER

Bell-Irving Home
Kinghaven
Maple Ridge Treatment Centre
Surrey CBRC

INTERIOR

Crossroads Treatment Centre (impaired)
Crossroads Treatment Centre (28-day program)
Harvey House
Howard House
Kokanee Creek Camp
Round Lake Treatment Centre

NORTH

Activator's
'Ksan House
Phoenix House
Silver Stream

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